The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Inaugural Ceremonies at the Capital Yesterday.

A Grand Military and Civic Demonstration — The Town in its Holiday Attire — Flags and Banners Everywhere—An Immense Concourse of Spectators.

The Features of the Grand Procession — How the Allegheny County Delegation Appeared —The Formal Inauguration—The Governor's Address — Homeward Trip.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 18, 1876.

This has been a crowded city to-day—crowded with civil and military representatives from all quarters of the State. Every train that came into the city last night and this morning was packed full of people coming to town, and the capacity of the hotels has been taxed to the utmost. It is estimated that there were in town to-day fully ten thousand visitors, and I am satisfied this is rather under than over the mark. Everywhere there are evidences of the fact that this is a grand gala day in the town. The people seem to have outdone all previous efforts in the way of decorations and the display of bunting reminds one of the days when our boys in blue were welcomed home after the war. All the hotels and public buildings are almost literally covered with flags and streamers, while there are banners and mottoes to be seen on all the principal streets. Private houses also are very profusely decorated, and flags and streamers flutter everywhere. It has been the general remark, that irrespective of political faith, the people have manifested a desire to drop all political differences, and unite in efforts to give eclat to the inauguration of their Chief Executive.

The Bustle of Preparation

for the day's ceremonies was heard on all hands this morning. The business, however, had been put into good hands, and consequently everything moved off harmoniously.

The Bolton house was the headquarters of General Osborne, Chief Marshall of the Military, and the Lochiel House the headquarters of Col. Jennings, who had charge of the civic part of the demonstration. These places were liberally decorated with bunting, streamers, banners, &c., and were surrounded in the earlier hours of the morning with the officials of the procession and others officially connected with the programme for the day.

The first feature of the day's demonstration was

THE GRAND PROCESSION.

Some idea of its magnitude may be had when it is stated that there were about 2,000 military to be arranged in line exclusive of the civic demonstration. Everything moved off like clock work, however, and shortly after ten o'clock all things being in readiness the procession moved off in the following order.

Major General Edwin S. Osborne, Chief Marshal.

Lt. Col. J. Wesley Awl, Chief of Staff.

Staff of the Third Division N. G. of Pa—Lt. Col. Albert P. Barber; Assistant Adjutant General, Col. C. K. Campbell; Division Inspector, Lt. Col. Chas. C. Wilson; Surgeon-in-Chief, Maj. Thos. C. Harkness; Division Quartermaster, Major Chas. C. Plotz; Div. Commissary, Maj. J. L. Blair; Division Paymaster, Maj. John Espy, A. D. C.; Maj. Andrew Seely, A. D. C.

AIDS.—Maj. John T. Ensminger, Paymaster Fourth Division, N. G.; Maj. Joseph V. Einstein, A. D. C. Fourth Division, N. G.; Maj. Joshua W. Gross, A. D. C., Fourth Division, N. G.; Maj. W. C. Kapp, A. D. C. Fourth Division.

First Grand Division.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. John P. Banksan, commanding.

Staff of the First Division N. G. of Pennsylvania—Lieut. Col. Charles C. Foulk, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. Benj. W. Harper, Division Inspector; Lieut. Col. Edward Shippen, Division Surgeon; Major Harry D. Zeigler, Division Quartermaster; Major Walter G. Wilson, Division Commissary; Major Frank W. Paul, Division Judge Advocate; Major Benton R. Jamison, Division Paymaster; Major Samuel N. Lewis, A. D. C.; Major Edwin L. Tevis, A. D. C.; Major Henry R. Kelly, A. D. C.; Major Silas W. Pettit, A. D. C.

First regiment infantry, Col. R. Dale Benson commanding.

Third regiment infantry, Col. John F. Ballier commanding.

Keystone Battery, of Philadelphia, Capt. S. B. Poulterer commanding.

Company F, Fourth regiment infantry, Capt. Frank A. Stitzer commanding.

Company D, Sixth regiment infantry, Capt. Jacob Miller commanding.

Company B, Eighth regiment infantry, Capt. James Racy commanding.

Company D, Eighth regiment infantry, Capt. Thomas F. Maloney commanding.

Company F, Eighth regiment infantry, Capt. Frank J. Magee commanding.

Company G, Eleventh regiment infantry, Capt. George F. Sprenger commanding.

Pennsylvania State College Cadets, A. Grabowskil commanding.

Company B, Fourth Provisional battalion, Capt. A. Oscar Jones commanding.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier General Joseph E. Brown, commanding.

Staff of the Fourth Brigade National Guard—Major William D. Wilkins, Assistant Adjutant General; Major D. Denny, Brigade Inspector; William S. Forster, Brigade Surgeon.

Captain John Seiferth, Brigade Quartermaster.

Captain William W. McKnight, Jr., Brig. A. D. C.

Capt. Anthony S. Murray, A. D. C.

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, Col. Samuel W. Hill commanding.

Eighteenth Regiment Infantry, Col. Presley N. Guthrie commanding.

Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, Col. Edward C. Negley commanding.

Knapp's Battery, Captain Jas. D. McGill.

Hutchinson Artillery, Captain Edward Y. Breck.

Second Grand Division.

Marshal—Col. W. W. Jennings.

Special Aids—Maj. Jos. Anthony, Robert L. Muench, Chas. H. Muilen.

Aids—Christian Hershey, Col. F. Asbury Awl, W. Boyd, Col. Isaac Benham Reese, Capt. John C. Herman, Wm. Knoche, Col. E. G. Savage, Christian Lehman, Col. R. L. Orr, Linford L. Biles, Geo. W. Scott, Capt. Henry Mitchell, Capt. John Benson, James J. Dorey, Thomas G. Fox, Col. Sylvester Benafon, Seymour Raymond, Capt. F. Sullivan, Col. R. K. Ward, Geo. W. Shoop, Maj. E. McConkey, Michael Moyer, Capt. Simon Duey, Wm. Hummel, J. S. Barnes, B. Friesch, Maj. E. C. Hanna, C. H. Babb, John Bunker, Robert Elliott, John Wilson, John Fullerton, Col. John DeHaven, Wm. P. Atkinson.

FIRST DIVILION.

Marshal—Gen. John E. Addicks.

Aids—W. H. H. Sieg, D. D. Boas, Gen. J. F. Knipe, C. H. Bergner, Hon. W. C. M'Carthy, Capt. J. P. Brooke, Lieut. M. L. Schoch, Maj. D. O. Barr, Maj. D. M. Espy, Col. J. A. Davis, E. B. Young, Hon. A. K. Black, Col. Geo. Aruton, Capt. E. P. Boas, Capt. Geo. W. Grant, Milton Potts, S. Boyd, Martin Joe, Montgomery, Capt. A. K. Kuhn, Capt. G. L. Brady, Cornelius O'Donnell, R. D. Richardson, Maj. Wm. Foster, Col. E. D. Yutzy, Col. Harry Laycock, Jno. M'Kernan, Capt. Samuel Davis, Amos Nicholas, Geo. Thomas, D. D. Ramsey, Capt. J. C. A. Hoffedits, Col. G. W. Durell, S. S. Child.

Fairview Band.

Special escort to the Governor—Company F, 16th Regiment, N. G. of Pa. (Norris City Rifles of Norristown).

The Governor.

Lieutenant Governor and Chairman of Joint Committee of Senate and House of Representatives.

Heads of Departments.

Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas.

The Mayor of the City of Harrisburg.

President and Members of the City Councils, State and County Officers, and other invited guests.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal—Col. Wm. B. Mann.

Aids—W. H. Smith, J. N. Blundin, Alf'd Hummel, Adam M'Afee, Capt. B. M. Nead, Col. R. F. Winger, Dr. Geo. W. Porter, Wm. J. Murray, Capt. L. W. Hinkle, Capt. C. S. Derland, Col. James Carmes, James Fitzgerald, Wm. M. M'Comb, Capt. J. B. VanBergen, Gen. Wm. M. Mintzer, Capt. John B. Miller, John Ritter, J. D. Sprout, Simon C. Peters, Roland Freck, Frederick Byers, W. J. Adams, E. J. Jones, Thomas Burns, Charles M'Carthy, Wm. Hoffman, Col. J. P. Linton.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal—Col. Wm. C. Gray.

Aids—Major Jacob F. Schlayer, Capt. Lee Brown, Robert Liddell, B. C. Ammon, Michael Eby, P. K. Boyd, W. A. M'Allen, Abraham Stees, John McNeish, Samuel Wolfe, Adam Hockley, Col. George W. Hunter, Gen. Jesse Merrill, Col. L. G. Huling, Lieut. Scott Clingan, Capt. C. D. Wise, W. F. Halsted, Major E. B. Moore, H. J. Forney, Levi Wolfinger, Col. A. Von Schlumbach, Alex. McClernan, Charles F. Reets, Wm. Schofield, Charles Gilbert.

McClurg's Band.

Hartranft Club—Wm. R. Leeds, Marshal.

Wacacoe band and flute and drum corps.

Cameron Club—Charles Darrah, Marshal.

Navy Yard Band.

Veteran's Club—Col. Chas. S. Greene, Marshal.

Edwin Forest Cornet Band.

David H. Lane Club—Thomas Ford, Marshal.

Young Men's Republican Club—George E. Hoffman, Marshal.

Band.

Crescent Club—Col. John F. Glenn, Marshal.

Band.

Fifteenth Ward, Republican Club—Samuel Daniels, Marshal.

Band.

Rawle Club, Twenty-ninth Ward, Philadelphia—General Gideon Clarke, Marshal.

Band.

Rawle Club, Twenty-sixth Ward, Philadelphia—Capt. Isaac McBride, Marshal.

Ringgold Band.

Twenty-seventh Ward Republican Club—Ellwood W. Rowan, Marshal.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal—Andrew Schlayer.

Aids—Robert Thomas, J. B. Howell, John Ritner, James B. Thompson, Col. T. J. Grimeson, Geo. T. Curvan, Wm. Irwin, Robert Wallace, Theodore Eyman, Thomas Vogle, John Owens, Levi Weaver, Wallace DeWitt, Joseph H. Meek, Wm. K. Alricks, Chas. Wilhelm, Thomas McGettigan, Samuel Flickinger, George C. Fager, Sr., H. M. Koller, James Montgomery, Lewis Tress-J. Calvin McDowell.

Weber's Band.

Fire Department of Harrisburg.

The Route.

The procession moved over the prescribed route, which embraced some of the principal streets in the city. All along the line there were crowds of people who manifested their enthusiasm by the waving of handkerchiefs and flags and by frequent cheers. Some of the houses were decorated with the national colors, and the city wore a holiday appearance.

Allegheny County's Military.

The Allegheny county military made a splendid appearance and their marching was universally praised. The "State of Allegheny" was represented by the following: The Grand Veteran Band, elegantly uniformed, headed the Fourteenth Regiment, consisting of nine companies averaging about forty men each, uniformed; Hutchinson Battery, Heath Zouaves, Allegheny Guards and Knap's Battery. The Eighteenth [Duquesne Greys] and Nineteenth Regiments comprised the rest of the Pittsburgh troops, numbering in all 800. General Jos. Brown had command. Knap's battery bore in the procession a battle flag, literally torn to ribbons, a relic of many fierce encounters in which the organization had participated.

At the Grand Stand.

After passing over the route laid out the procession came to a halt at the grand stand, corner of State and Third streets. The military formed in line on the south side of State street, facing north. At the same time Colonel Jenning's column formed on the north side of State, facing south.

The grand stand was festooned with flags and banners, among which was one inscribed with the coat of arms of the State.

A vast concourse of people had gathered in front of the stand, and every available point in the vicinity was occupied by those who wished to get a bird's-eye view of the stand and the Governor, even if they could not get within hearing distance.

A few minutes before the arrival of the Governor, Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the House Committee, waited upon the Senators and notified them that the committee was in waiting to escort them to the place assigned them on the stand. The Senators immediately left the Senate Chamber in a body, and were escorted to the platform.

About one o'clock His Excellency, the Governor, appeared with his escort. He passed down through the lines of military on one side and the citizens on the other. As he moved along the soldiers saluted him, the citizens doffed their hats, the bands played, and the arsenal battery fired a salute. As the Governor stepped upon the platform Beck's band commenced playing "Hail to the Chief," and by the time the air was concluded, His Excellency was seated in the front of the stand in full view of the people.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

When the music ceased, Senator Davis, Speaker *pro tem.* of the Senate, introduced Rev. John R. Paxton, pastor of the Pine street Presbyterian Church, who offered up an impressive prayer.

The certificate of election was then read by Major Russell Errett, Clerk of the Senate, and the oath of office was administered by Judge Henderson. The Governor was introduced by Senator Davis, and his Excellency spoke as follows:

Three years ago, when the oath of office was administered to me as Executive, I took occasion to express the sense of my infinite obligations to the people of the State who had honored me with repeated proofs of their confidence and good opinion, and it would be unworthy affectation if I did not now renew my acknowledgments to the same generous constituency, who, after a three years' stewardship of the highest office in their gift, have called me again to assume its important duties.

The continued favor and inflexible support my conduct of public affairs has received from the citizens of the Commonwealth, bespeak from me in return, the utmost zeal and fidelity in their service, and my highest ambition will be reached if my administration will be remembered as an honorable one that studied and provided for their best interest. I still have an exalted an opinion of the great trust you have conferred upon me as when first confronted with its novel and grave responsibilities, and despite the experience had, am none the less distrustful of my ability to meet its requirements, but whatever may be my other deficiencies, I do not know what it is to be wanting in attachment to my State, or affection for her people who have distinguished me with so many obliging and conspicuous marks of partiality.

I am not unmindful that the welfare and pregress of a State depend less upon its government and rulers than upon the habits and circumstances of its citizens, and that no measures of administration can produce any substantial good unless they are dictated by public opinion or are begotten of the public necessities. A people must be ripe for reform or reform can work them no permanent benefit. Intervention may exhaust itself in contrivances of public utility, and rulers may be never so wise in their devices, but if the dispositions and intelligence of a people are unprepared for the reception of remedies, they will not take root in their affections or affairs.

Imbued with these convictions, the maxims for the conduct of my administration were easily formed. It was only necessary to resolve that its acts should have no selfish taint, that they should be colored by no personal predilections or warped by any favorite theories, and that inspired neither by fear nor favor they should aim to reflect the people's will. With the lights with which Heaven has endowed me I have striven to adhere to these maxims, and if at any time I have failed to conform thereto it has not been from lack of patient investigation and honest exertion, or of a tender and jealous regard for the honor of the State, but from a misconception or misapprehension of the wishes or needs of her people. In the future then, as in the past as the Executive of the Commonwealth, I can have no interest to serve that is not her interest, and can embrace no doctrine or embark in any cause that will not advance the material prosperity and promote the enlightenment of her citizens.

My opinions upon the question that effect the government of the State have been presented in my annual message and it is unnecessary to again refer to them.

When we look around us, gentlemen of the Legislature, how various, multiform and intricate are the interests of our great Commonwealth. Certainly it is a proud distinction to be chosen to administer the affairs of a State that has within her limits so many of the elements of empire, and it behooves us to see to it that neither its dignity or prosperity suffer through any default of ours. Let us remit no effort that will enlarge the happiness and benefits of her citizens; let us be distinguished by loyalty to her interests, by a jealous care of her institutions, a liberal understanding of and provision for her necessities, by humane attention to the wants of her poor and afflicted, and enlightened treatment of her criminal classes, and by a tolerance of opinion, political and religious, so that when we are discharged of our trusts we can deliver them to our successors with the approval of our consciences, and, let us hope, with the blessings of a grateful people.

With this renewal of my obligations as your Executive, I invite the earnest and active co-operation and counsel of all good citizens, and implore that my official acts may have the sanction of Divine Providence.

Review of the Military.

After the address had been concluded, the benediction was pronounced, and the inaugural ceremonies were over. As soon as the Governor could get clear of the crowd which surrounded him to extend congratulations, he proceeded with his escort to State street, where the military passed under review. This was one of the most interesting features of the day. After the review the troops were dismissed, and there was an interval in the programme which was taken advantage of by the people for refreshment and by the managers in making preparations for the *finale* in the evening.

Pyrotechnics

In the evening the technic display by Prof.

SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

No Business Transacted in the Senate.

Bills Read the First Time in the House.

Transferring Money from the Sinking to the General Fund.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 18, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and immediately adjourned without doing any business.

The Inauguration.

A few minutes before one o'clock Mr. DAVIS, Speaker *pro tem.*, called the body to order, and the Senators were escorted to the inaugural platform to witness the ceremony.

HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock. Messrs. Gross and Mitchell were appointed a committee to wait on the Senate and conduct that body to the west portico of the Capitol to witness the inauguration of the Governor.

Bills Read the First Time.

A joint resolution for purchasing Purdon's Digest.

Fixing the compensation of arbitrators chosen under compulsory laws.

To repeal the act for the better and more impartial selection of jurors.

To enable assignees, for the benefit of creditors, to make sales of real estate encumbered by liens.

For the compensation of Judges of the Supreme Court.

Conferring jurisdiction on Courts of Common Pleas in cases of mandamus.

A supplementary act dividing cities of the Commonwealth into three classes.

Giving bounties on scalps of foxes, wild cats, &c.

Providing for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle.

Relating to damages and mesne profits.

A supplement to the general corporation act.

Relative to powers of telegraph companies for various private businesses.

A supplement to the Sinking Found act assigning two-thirds of the tax on corporation stock to the General Revenue Fund.

Providing for the appraisement, collection and payment of damages to private property by the grading of streets, alleys, etc.

Authorizing the occupation of private property for the purposes of slopes or embankments, for the improvement of streets or alleys therein.

Relating to the powers and duties of burgesses of boroughs.

Providing for the appointment of a special deputy sheriff in any of the several counties.

A supplementary act prescribing the manner by which Courts may divide boroughs into wards.

Empowering camp meeting associations to employ a police force.

Providing for payment in advance of Justices' costs for transcripts of any kind.

Relative to the entry of satisfaction judgments.

Fixing the duties and compensation of officers and employes of the Senate and House.

Empowering Councils of cities of the Commonwealth to prescribe by ordinance the salaries to be paid all city officers in lieu of fines, fees, costs, etc., which shall be paid into the City Treasury.

Regulating the publication of accounts and financial statements of school boards.

Authorizing appeals in the cases of summary conviction and judgment.

An act allowing the annexation of lands in a township or borough to a city containing less than 10,000 inhabitants.

A supplement to the incorporation act authorizing the formation of wharf companies for encouraging and protection of trade and commerce.

Authorizing the appointment of chaplains for the House and Senate, and providing a salary of $300.

Fixing the compensation of witnesses for the probate of wills.

A supplement to the act providing taxation on bank shares.

On motion, the House then took a recess to witness the inauguration ceremony, the members proceeding in a body to the south portico of the Capitol for that purpose. After the ceremonies of inauguration were concluded, the members of the House returned to their chamber, and then adjourned.

K.

On Monday night Senator Anderson introduced a bill providing for the punishment of persons who are found continually loitering about banks, brokers' offices, railroad depots, gambling and drinking saloons, disorderly houses, places of amusement and public thoroughfares in any city of second class. The bill empowers police officers and detectives to arrest such persons, and assesses the punishment for an infraction of the proposed law at a fine of $100, or three months' imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the Mayor, who is made the judicial officer by the act. The saving clause in the bill is that the persons arrested under its provisions must be shown to be persons who have no visible means of support.

On Monday evening Mr. Newmyer, of Allegheny, introduced to the Senate an act affecting the judicial system of the State entitled

An act authorizing the separate Orphans' Courts of this Commonwealth to try by jury issues of fact, of *devisavit vel non* and others, and providing for the exercise of such jurisdiction. The act declares that the separate Orphans' Courts of this Commonwealth shall have power to try by jury, as hereinafter provided, all issues of fact directed by said courts, especially issues of *devisavit vel non*, and the judges of any of such issues shall have full power and authority to establish such rules for regulating the practice, and for expediting the determination of such issues and proceedings therein as their discretion shall judge necessary and proper. Provided, that such rules shall not be inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth. And the said Orphans' Courts shall have power to reserve questions of law which may arise on trial of cause, provided that either party shall have the right to a bill of exceptions to the opinion of the Court, as if the point had been ruled and decided on the trial of the cause. It is further provided that judgments of the Orphans' Courts may be reviewed by the Supreme Court, on a writ, as is the practice of the Courts of Common Pleas, and the judgments affirmed or reversed, as the Supreme Court may elect, and that special juries shall be drawn, by the clerk of the court, and by the sheriff, to serve in the Orphans' Court. Sections 4 to 11 provide for the organization of the courts and prescribe the manner in which they shall be conducted, and among other things the presiding judge is empowered to order a judgment of non-suit; the courts are empowered to appoint commissioners; and the time and manner in which the judges shall deliver their opinions, &c., are prescribed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1876.

Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

The Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company to day forwarded to the Senate a report of their operations since the assets of the company were transferred to them. The report shows that the balances still due on the loans amount to $1,960,872, exclusive of the accrued interest on unpaid loans and certain expenses connected with said loans, which, plus $157,744, balance to their credit in the United States Treasury constituted the remaining undistributed assets of the company.

Cutting Down Expenses.

The House Committee on Appropriations will probably decide to report in favor of a reduction of salaries of Consuls at least ten per cent. throughout the world, and will abolish at least thirty Consulates now receiving good salaries.

BURYING THE HATCHET.

Bostonians in Virginia—A Banner and Other Mementoes Presented to the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues.

NORFOLK, VA., January 18.—The Committee of ladies and gentlemen deputed by the ladies of Boston to present to the Light Artillery Blues the white banner of peace and other mementoes of the Bunker Hill Centennial, discharged that duty last evening in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen of this city. The committee was welcomed by Mayor Whitehead, who extended the freedom of the city, saying: "We were indeed a united people, and henceforth would be friends, countrymen and brothers."

Captain Hodges, in his address on delivering the banner, said: "Be the course of demagogues and malcontents of either section what it may, we understand each other and defy their efforts to sever us."

Yesterday the committee was taken to Fortress Monroe and other points of interest.

—A Berlin dispatch says the Government will present a report to the Reichstag in regard to the loss of the steamer Deutschland.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

Credentials of the New Louisiana Senator.

The Proposed Investigation of the Treasury Department.

Address by Senator Boutwell in Its Defense.

The Centennial Appropriation Bill Discussed in the House.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1876.

SENATE.

Indian Affairs.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, enclosing a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 13th in regard to the books kept by Indian agents in compliance with section ten of the Indian appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1876. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

The New Louisiana Senator.

Mr. THURMAN presented the credentials of Jas. B. Eustis, claiming a seat as Senator from Louisiana, which he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read. The document consisted of long extracts of the proceedings of the Louisiana Legislature.

Before the reading was finished Mr. CONKLING inquired who certified to these papers.

Mr. THURMAN replied: The papers were voluminous, and it was not necessary to read them. They were certified to by the Speaker and Clerk of the Louisiana House of Representatives and the Senator who presided at the joint meeting.

Mr. CONKLING said the act of Congress stated that the credentials of one claiming a seat in this body must be certified by the Governor of the State. He argued that the papers just presented in the Senate did not present a *prima facie* case, and not being credentials authorized by the State, he submitted that they ought not to be read as such in the Senate.

Mr. MORTON said he was not in the Senate when the papers purporting to be the credentials of Eustis were read. He asked that the matter be laid over until to-morrow morning.

Mr. THURMAN said these papers showed the title of Eustis to a seat. He did not ask to have him sworn on them, but only asked to have his case referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CONKLING argued that the papers were irregular, and were papers upon which the Senate could not act as constituting a *prima facie* case.

Mr. THURMAN denied that the papers were irregular, unless it was the absence of the Governor's certificate, and that he submitted was not an irregularity. The act of Congress had been strictly complied with in the election of Eustis. The papers showed that a majority of the aggregate number of members of the two Houses were present, and that a majority of those members voted the whole question before the Senate would act as to whether or not a vacancy existed in the Louisiana Senatorship. If the Senate should decide that Pinchback was entitled to a seat, there would be an end to these papers; but, on the other hand, if the Senate should decide that Pinchback was not entitled to a seat, the claim of Eustis must be considered.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that the papers be printed in the Record as if they had been read in the Senate, and the matter be laid over until to-morrow, so that the Senate could go on with the morning's business now.

This suggestion was agreed to, and it was ordered that the papers be printed in the Record and laid over until to-morrow.

Memorial from Louisiana Democrats.

The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of the Democratic Conservative Convention of Louisiana, held on January 6th, 1876, concerning the election and condition of the State of Louisiana. Referred.

Bills Introduced and Referred.

By Mr. DORSEY, a bill appropriating money to erect a public building at Little Rock.

He also submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to inquire and report whether the restoration of the franking privilege would increase the cost of the mail service, and to what extent, and if it is expedient to restore the same. Agreed to.

Mr. GOOKWAITE said he found in his desk pamphlets in the Spencer case. He felt some delicacy in presenting them to the Senate, as they were made up of newspaper testimony at the best. He asked, however, that they be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which committee had charge of the case of Spencer.

K.

Mr. HARVEY introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act to settle accounts between the United States and State of Mississippi, approved March 3d, 1875, to other States. The bill, he said, provided that the object of the bill was to adjust claims of certain States in regard to their percentage on sales of public lands, &c.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate his note in regard to public interest, copies of any correspondence had under his authority with other Governments in regard to the Centennial Exhibition. Agreed.

The Chair laid before the Senate the report from the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, in answer to a resolution calling for it. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

Mr. WINDOM presented various petitions asking an appropriation of $100,000 for the improvement of the Upper Mississippi river.

Witnesses Before Military Courts.

Mr. CRAGIN called up the Senate bill to secure the attendance and examination of witnesses before military courts, and submitted an amendment giving to every court martial the same power to punish witnesses for refusing to testify as that now held by Circuit Courts of the United States, providing that the action of such court martial shall be subject to revision on a writ of *habeas corpus* by any Circuit or District Court of the United States.

Mr. WHITE moved to amend the amendment so that no imprisonment imposed on civilians for contempt should continue for more than two months.

After some discussion he modified the amendment so as to provide that such imprisonment shall not be longer than that imposed on a soldier or sailor for a similar offense.

The amendment of Mr. Cragin as amended by Mr. White was agreed to and the bill as amended passed.

The Treasury Department.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Davis on Wednesday to appoint a special committee to investigate the books and accounts of the Treasury Department.

Mr. BOUTWELL said when he addressed the Senate on Thursday last he stated the general principles by which he supposed a full explanation to the argument of the Senator from West Virginia (Davis) could be given. He (Boutwell) had no disposition to oppose the examination called for by Mr. Davis. He was in favor of such examination by a special committee, or one of the standing committees of the Senate. There was not the least foundation for the suggestion that the books of the Department had been changed, and if the Honorable Senator had taken pains to examine the process of keeping accounts in the department he would have seen that it would have been so difficult to change the records after they had been made that it might be said to have been an impossibility. He (Boutwell) found that the details in figures were so voluminous that it would not be expedient to publish them to the extent required, and they would furnish, upon the whole, very little of the information demanded. He would, therefore, confine himself to general statements, and leave the committee to explore the details. The first definite statement made by the Senator from West Virginia (Davis) was relative to the amount of expenditures. The entire amount of differences which the gentleman stated showed an increase in expenditures from 1861 to 1866 of $3,271,970, and may be summarized thus: In the finance report of 1869 are included outstanding warrants to the amount of $4,018,091, which do not appear in the report for 1870. In the report for 1870 are included trust funds to the amount of $1,210,062, which do not appear in the report for 1869. The difference between the two, $4,271,970, is the exact difference claimed to be an increase of expenditures, as shown by the statement. This, it will be perceived, is merely a difference in the manner of preparing the statements.

Mr. BOUTWELL quoted from the speech of Mr. Davis, and said in the finance report of 1869 there was included an item for the purchase of gold coin authorized by the first section of the act of March 17, 1862, amounting to $5,072,900. Under the same head there was also the payment of $735,416 of outstanding warrants which belong to previous years, these two items amounting to $5,808,304. In the report for 1870 the items of trust funds, namely, Chickasaw, Choctaw and Navy Pension fund, amounting to $7,242,242, are included under the head of "net ordinary expenditures," and the difference between these two amounts represented the discrepancies referred to. He then explained payments on account of pensions, and said the increase shown in the report of 1874 as compared with that of 1870 was caused by the payment of warrants in 1874 which had been issued in prior years.

In regard to the internal revenue discrepancies in the year 1865, he said that year the internal revenue was paid into the Treasury, and appears in the receipts and expenditures. A clerk, in tabulating the statement, inadvertently added the receipts from internal revenue to the public debt. This mistake was afterward discovered and corrected.

Mr. BOUTWELL then spoke of the manner in which accounts were kept by the Register of the Treasury, and read from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the following note in regard to the public debt: It will be seen that the increase of the principal of the public debt, as shown by this statement, appears to be $17,207,475. Congress, by the act of June 8, 1872, provided that national banking associations might deposit United States legal tender notes in the Treasury of the United States and receive therefor certificates of deposit bearing no interest, and that the notes so deposited should be set apart and held as a special deposit for the redemption of said certificates. The certificates outstanding on the 1st of July, and included in the outstanding principal of the debt, amounted to $58,760,000, and the notes held as a special deposit for their redemption were included in the cash balance in the Treasury on that day. It will be seen, therefore, that while these certificates, as a matter of accounts, are treated as part of the public debt, they do not in reality form any portion of it in the usual sense of the word, for the reason that no revenue is required to be provided for their payment, the notes which they represent always being in the Treasury as a special deposit for their redemption, and those notes being included in the outstanding legal tender notes. Omitting these certificates of deposit, as offset by notes held on deposit for their redemption, the actual reduction of the principal of the debt was $41,552,524.

Resuming his argument, Mr. BOUTWELL said for two years, and perhaps three, the Register reported the debt of the United States according to the statements made by the Secretary. The latter statements, issued monthly, always deducted the cash on hand. The Register of the Treasury should have kept his own books, and not adopted the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. In the report for 1871 the statement of the public debt represented the principal of the debt as made up from receipts and expenditures. That for the year 1870 was made up from entirely different data, principally from loan accounts. Other items are included, however, as will be made apparent from the following analysis: The statement in the report of 1870 of the amount for that year appears as given $2,386,358,599. The data from which this is made up are as follows: Principal of the debt, $2,601,675,127, to which is added the accrued interest, $50,697,556, making the total debt, principal and interest, $2,652,282,684. From this amount there was deducted the following: Coin in the Treasury, $112,776,948; currency in the Treasury, $28,945,067; sinking fund in United States coin interest bonds, with accrued interest thereon, and other United States coin interest bonds purchased with accrued interest thereon, $124,206,968; total, $265,925,084, leaving the amount of the debt as above stated, less cash in treasury and bonds with interest thereon, $2,386,358,599. The amount of the debt in the report of 1871 for the fiscal year 1870 was $2,480,672,427, which represents the principal of the debt, after deducting the principal of the bonds purchased on the sinking fund account and exclude the item of accrued interest, as above stated, and also of the entire amount of cash in the Treasury. The statement for the fiscal year 1869 was prepared in precisely the same manner as were those detailed above. The amount stated as the debt in the report for 1870 for that year is $2,480,092,480. This statement was made up on the basis of the monthly debt statement made in July, 1869, in which the principal outstanding, including sinking fund, is given as $2,592,883, to which add accrued interest, $47,447,409, total debt, principal and interest, $2,645,170,394; deduct the amount in Treasury, coin, currency and sinking fund, $156,167,818, which leaves the amount of the debt as stated above, less cash in the Treasury and sinking fund, $2,489,092,480. The amount of the debt in the report of 1871 for the fiscal year 1870 is $2,588,452,213, which represents the principal of the debt, after deducting the principal of the sinking fund, $8,691,000, and a further sum of $580,769, representing a number of items, of accrued interest and premium on loans formerly carried to the principal account of loans, instead of accounts to which they belonged, and excluding the item of accrued interest as above stated, and also the entire amount of cash in the Treasury.

Considerable discussion followed, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Presidential Term.

Mr. KNOTT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the proposed amendment to the Constitution, as follows: "No person who has held or may hereafter hold the office of President shall ever again be eligible to said office." Made a special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. FRYE, on behalf of the minority of the committee, gave notice that he would offer a substitute.

Naturalization.

Mr. ASHE (N. C.), from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to naturalization. It provides that a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States may be made before any officer of a court, and such declarations heretofore made are declared legal and valid. He explained that the object of the bill was simply to restore the law to what it had been before the printing of the Revised Statutes, in which the word "clerk" had been accidentally omitted. The bill was passed.

Claims for Abandoned Property.

Mr. ASHE, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend section 1,069 of the Revised Statutes, relating to claims for abandoned property. It authorizes the Court of Claims to take jurisdiction of claims of all persons who were infants, married women, idiots, lunatics, insane persons, or who were beyond the seas at the time of the capture of any abandoned or captured property; provided such claims are already on file, or shall be on file within two years.

Mr. LAWRENCE made a point of order that the bill must first be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The point was sustained by the Speaker, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Capital Punishment.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the same committee, reported back adversely the bill to abolish capital punishment. Laid on the table.

Unstamped Instruments.

Mr. FRYE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to extend the time for stamping unstamped instruments to the 1st of January, 1877. Passed.

Alabama Claims.

Also a bill to extend for three months the time for claimants before the Alabama Claims Committee to prove their claims.

Mr. MORRIL desired to offer an amendment repealing that portion of the law which restricts the right to present claims to persons who had borne true allegiance to the United States during the late rebellion.

Mr. FRYE declined to admit it.

The bill was passed.

Bills Introduced and Referred.

By Mr. RIDDLE, providing that half of the duties on imports shall be collected in lawful money.

Also declaring United States bonds to be payable according to the proper legal construction of the laws under which they were issued.

By Mr. HUNTER, to fix the legal rate of interest on National money throughout the United States at not exceeding six per cent.

By Mr. BAKER, fixing the pay of members of Congress at $3,000, and no allowances.

By Mr. ANDERSON, fixing the pay of members of Congress at $4,000, with mileage at ten cents a mile.

By Mr. HENDERSON, for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi canal.

By Mr. WHITING, to repeal the tax on bank deposits.

By Mr. HATCHER, for the improvement of the Mississippi river between St. Louis and Cairo.

By Mr. HOUSE (Tenn.), to restore to the pension rolls the names of pensioners which were struck off for disloyalty.

By Mr. CANNON (Ills.), providing a penalty for mailing obscene matter and prohibiting its passing through the mails.

By Mr. HAMZELL, for the payment of a portion of the import duties in legal tender notes.

By Mr. GLOVER, extending the jurisdiction of United States Courts in suits against a corporation.

By Mr. BLAND, to exclude the State of Missouri from the provisions of the act of 10th of May, 1872, to promote the development of mining resources.

Also giving to the State of Missouri all lands therein selected as swamp and overflowed lands.

By Mr. FRANKLIN, for a branch mint at Kansas City.

By Mr. OLIVER, to reduce the interest bearing public debt, provide a uniform currency, limit the amount thereof, and make it equal in value to specie; also to invite a joint convention of all civilized nations for the purpose of establishing a uniform system of weights, measures and coinage throughout the civilized world.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, for the improvement of the Kenosha and Racine harbors.

By Mr. BURCHARD (Wis.), for the improvement of the harbors of Manitowac, Two Rivers and Sheboygan.

By Mr. LUTTRELL, to prevent the naturalization of Chinese and Mongolians.

Centennial Appropriation.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union (Mr. Wood in the chair) on the Centennial appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. HOWARD, Chairman of the Select Committee, who argued that the national honor was involved in the success of the exhibition, and that there could be no extremity of financial distress that ought to cause an American Congress to falter in voting an appropriation to preserve the good name of the Government, as national unity

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99⅞.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

BECK, of Kentucky, made the United States Senatorship.

HENRY VARLEY, who as an evangelist was cordially received in New York about a year ago, and did a very excellent work in that city, is reported to have died in England.

WE acknowledge the compliment of a copy of the *Times* Almanac, of Philadelphia. It is one of the best annuals of the kind published, and particularly full of matter of interest to Pennsylvanians. A. WILSON NORRIS, private Secretary to Governor HARTRANFT, and A. K. MCCLURE, of the Philadelphia *Times*, are the compilers.

A DISPATCH from San Francisco announces the suspension of the *Overland Monthly*, a brilliant, interesting magazine, but rather too local in its subjects for extended popularity. BRET HARTE made his early reputation on this magazine. It was quite popular along the Pacific coast, but there were not enough readers there to support a publication of the character.

THE correspondence sent by Secretary FISH to Congress, opens up the exact situation relative to our interference in Cuban affairs. A note was addressed, by the State Department to the five great powers of Europe, explaining the injury and inconvenience to this country of a continuance of the war, and asking their friendly representations to the Madrid Government. These were given by four of the powers, England acting promptly, and Austria refusing to act.

THE Mexican claims commission, for the adjustment of claims between citizens and Governments of Mexico and the United States expires February 1st, and Sir EDWARD THORNTON, who has been selected as umpire, will have six months from the expiration of the commission to make his awards. The claims admitted against Mexico were $3,800,000, and those against the United States $150,000. Twelve years are allowed in which to pay, the payments to be in yearly instalments. It is believed that there will be no difficulty in reaching a final adjustment.

THE inaugural address of Governor HARTRANFT, while chaste and in good taste, was not marked by the discussion of public questions. He simply returned thanks for the honors conferred on him, and referred to his message for his views on public questions. His purpose to unselfishly devote himself to the well being of the people is very positively stated, and they are reminded that they alone can be the authors of effective reforms. The streets of Harrisburg were muddy, but otherwise all was propitious, and the inaugural ceremonies passed off very pleasantly.

Our special dispatches from Harrisburg detail the particulars of Governor HARTRANFT's second inaugural yesterday. The balminess of the weather afforded a fine opportunity for out-of-door display, and the personal popularity of the Governor attracted a large and distinguished gathering. The Governor enters upon his second term amid most happy auspices, distinguished among the Governors as a sensible, thoughtful, yet affable man, fully equal to the duties of his high position, and a growing man, so far as personal popularity and political strength are concerned. We wish him a successful and useful term in his high office.

THE suspension of the Tredegar Iron Works, at Richmond, illustrates the fact that the business depression is wide spread and equally severe in all sections. Those works employed colored puddlers, who were paid less than are those of this city, and yet, despite the favorable location, and the long and high standing of the Tredegar works, they were compelled to succumb to the pressure upon them. We suppose there were no works so well located for supplying the demand of the Southern seaboard as those at Richmond. Unfortunately, the demand does not exist, and the South, in depressed times, falls back more completely than any other part of the country. So iron works, in Southern territory, fail.

WE HAVE watched and waited to hear from KING and SHOEMAKER, since the opening of Congress, but they have silently plodded along in the sorrowful path of duty. Their native modesty prevented them from obtruding their names on the public, and so they have quietly drawn their allowances and gone quietly on their way. But one of the Committees has been quietly inquiring into their record, and proposes to have them stand up and explain. Of course, they can do this—WILLIAM having claims in Canada, in the form of improved cattle, and SHOEMAKER being troubled with a defective memory. We will be glad to hear their open and candid explanations, however, KING having been silent by advice of counsel, and SHOEMAKER from lack of memory. Let us hope that the inhibition of counsel may be removed from KING, and that SHOEMAKER, like CAULFIELD, may improve in memory, if prodded a little.

IF THE bill introduced by Senator WEST, to compel the Union and Central Pacific Railroads to devote all their earnings on Government business to the repayment of interest advances, and also requiring those roads to repay the Government over three million dollars of advances over and above what those roads were entitled to receive on construction, should become a law, there will be some interesting suits in the United States Courts. The cases that will arise under this bill are given precedence of all other business in the Courts, and will, therefore, be promptly proceeded with. We have thought, for a long time, that those roads, which are sufficiently prosperous to deal fairly by the Government, should repay interest advances. The difficulty will be in making a law in a sense retroactive, in that it will destroy or modify a feature of the charters of those companies, which has been for some time in operation. This, of course, will be settled in the courts. The bill of Senator WEST is just in all its features, and should be fully sustained.

OUR HOME CHARITIES.

The character of our Pittsburgh industries attracts among us a population which, in prosperous times, gathers an income from labor which suffices to provide, not merely the comforts, but a fair share of the luxuries of life, and is, in the main, moral and happy. At the outbreak of the panic, we were curious to know the situation of the skilled and unskilled workers of Pittsburgh, as regards preparation for possible lack of employment. We found that large numbers of these had accounts in our savings banks, ranging from a hundred, to more than a thousand dollars each, and that they were, thus, favorably situated. Others had, in the speculative era that immediately preceded the panic, bought lots, provided themselves with homes,—on which they had paid, perhaps half the entire cost. It will be remembered that owing to the foresight of our manufacturers, who, anticipating the panic, had secured advanced orders, sufficient to run their mills for nearly a year, the panic was not severely felt among our laboring population for nearly a year after it had actually broken upon us. During that time, however, those who realized the coming danger were careful to economize, pay their debts, and prepare for the inevitable curtailment of income that was sure to be made. Thus had business continued, we would not have been severely oppressed with suffering poverty in this city.

A year after the panic, however, the disagreement between manufacturers and puddlers took place, and the strike followed, continuing through long, weary months, until many who had laid by something for the rainy day were poor indeed. In addition to those above noted were others, who had not, for various reasons, laid up anything. Hence, last winter and this, we have had the poor among us. A merciful Providence has tempered the cold of winter, and suffering from the temperature of winter has not been great, nor has the expense for coal been large. Yet we have felt called upon, in common with other journals, to urge our people to charitable giving, and we are glad to say that they have nobly responded. It would be difficult to indicate the number of voluntary organizations of a charitable character, we have among us. But their reports, from time to time, show them to be numerous. Their work is spread over a large surface, and includes the needy in many of the relations of life. Our Guardians of the Poor care for those who have claims on the general public. Our Young Men's Homedoes a good work for the vagrant element. The Flower Charity sends joy and sweetness into the rooms of the sick, Our charitable concerts provide means for those who are temporarily distressed. Our homes for the aged bring needed help to those who add the feebleness of age to the sorrows of poverty. And thus, under various names, and in various forms, a vast amount is distributed to the worthy poor.

We are glad to recognize this fact, as the frequent appeals to the generosity of our people might indicate, otherwise, that we are backward, and not disposed to benevolence. We venture that, while we have the poor with us, there are none in absolute distress whose condition is known. Our people are sympathetic and warm-hearted in the presence of real distress, and the number and efficiency of our charities is proof of this. Aside from what may be distinctly termed charities, we have knowledge that in many instances our manufactories are kept running, as much for the benefit of workmen as of the owners. We do not mean to say that the owners suffer loss, in order that they may give employment to their workmen, but that they do not run their mills at a profit. It is well to recognize and encourage all such traits, and to have the world at large know that we are not merely iron-workers, but benevolent and kind as well.

THE PAST YEAR'S BUSINESS.

The year just closed does not present an agreeable record, unless it be to those who think that the larger the number of failures the nearer we are to the bottom. The total failures for 1875 is 7,740,—the largest for any year in the past two decades. The nearest approach to it was in 1861,—the first year of the war, when 6,993 failures occurred. The amount involved in the failures of the past several years was larger in 1873 than in 1861,—the latter being $207,210,000, and the former $228,409,000. Last year it aggregated $265,000,000. Since the close of the war the number of failures has steadily increased. In 1866, the number was 1,505; in 1867, 2,780; 1868, 2,608; 1869, 2,700; 1870, 3,518; 1871, 2,915; 1872, 4,260; 1873, 5,182; 1874, 5,800; 1875, 7,740. The average amount of liabilities was less last year than the years previous, being about $26,000 for each failure. In this State the amount involved is less than for the two preceding years. Thus in 1873, the amount of failures in this State aggregated, $31,445,000; in 1874, $34,744,000, and last year, it was only $18,247,000.

There is one feature in this showing that is encouraging and hopeful. It is that at the present the amount of capital invested in mercantile business bears a larger proportion of the business done, than at any previous period in the entire history of the country. Not only this, but it is believed to be greater than that of any other country having an equal amount of internal trade. The presence of this surplus capital has prevented greater disasters, and is the hope of our business future. It is true that the apparently large amount of capital may be partially due to lessened business and stocks that are being carried, but when compared with the condition of affairs before the war, it proves that we have largely gained in actual wealth. This is a very important fact, and goes far to sustain the views we have steadily presented as to the best method of reaching specie resumption. We have claimed that measures promotive of business activity were best calculated to accumulate capital; the great first step on the way to specie payments. This the record before us clearly shows. This large amount of capital was accumulated, when? Certainly not during the distress of the past two years,—but in the prosperous times of greenback payments, and of active business. Let us restore these, and the time is not far away when we shall recall our foreign debt, and stop the export of gold.

SPEAKER BLAINE'S RELIGIOUS FAITH.

DR. JAMES KING, one of the leading physicians of this city, and widely known in Pennsylvania as Surgeon General of the State during the late war, writes the subjoined letter which we feel sure will be read with interest, and which will necessarily be accepted as conclusive in regard to the interesting topic to which he refers.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I observe that anonymous writers in various parts of the country are furnishing what they term "reliable information," in regard to ex-Speaker Blaine's family and early religious education. As Mr. Blaine's name is often mentioned in connection with public affairs, an authentic statement on the subject may be of general interest. I give it therefore over my own name and from long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Blaine and with his family.

I was a member of the Faculty of Washington College when Mr. Blaine was a student there. He entered the Preparatory Department when only twelve years of age, and from that time until his graduation he was a constant attendant upon the service of the Presbyterian Church, which had and still has the exclusive control of the college. There was no Catholic church in the town. Attendance upon church service was required of the students, and their absence from it was noted, and it was said, and I believe it to be true, that Mr. Blaine never missed attending church a single Sunday during his college course. It was also true that he never was absent from a recitation during his whole course; and this boyhood punctuality must have followed him into public life, for I have often seen it stated in the papers that during his Speakership of six years he was never out of the chair for a single day. Mr. Blaine graduated in 1847, before he was eighteen years old, at the head of a large and well remembered class.

Mr. Blaine's father came from a well-known and distinguished Carlisle family of the old Colonial and Revolutionary stock—a family specially marked in all its branches for strict adherence to the Presbyterian faith. His mother, a talented, beautiful, widely beloved and truly Christian lady was from an equally prominent Catholic family, and this fact has probably given rise to all the unfounded gossip about Mr. Blaine having been a Catholic. No one knew better than his mother that he was a firm Protestant, for I very frequently conversed with her upon the matter during the last twenty-five years of her life—for the greater part of which I was her attending physician.

Mr. Blaine simply followed the traditionary faith of his father's family, and when, in his early manhood, he settled in New England he regularly attended the Congregational Church, of which he has been a member for more than twenty years.

As a zealous supporter of Mr. Greely in 1872, and a Presbyterian, believing in perfect religious freedom for all, it may well be assumed that I do not admire or approve the tone of political discussion that renders these details in regard to Mr. Blaine necessary. But since the question is raised, it is better that the actual facts be fully set forth. All papers that have copied anonymous communications on the subject, should, in justice, copy this statement, the correctness of which I am sure no one will dispute.

Very respectfully,
JAMES KING.

Presbytery of Allegheny—Proceedings in the "Leader" Case.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Let us now look at the fourth reason of Dr. Bittinger and his elders for their anti-Presbyterian course in regard to the editor of an infidel Sabbath-breaking paper. I make a few preliminary observations.

If Mr. Nevin had given the smallest evidence of sincere attachment to the Presbyterian Church, there would have been some apology for the Session's conduct. But the very reverse is the fact. He has published under his own name, on the title page, a volume in which, besides extolling Jesuitism as "inspired by a sublime devotion," "the Roman Catholic Church as far in advance of all other *Christian* denominations in missionary enterprise," and "the religion of the Jesuit as eminently *a religion of love*, which, he says, was *the cardinal element* of his faith, and Christ with him was all in all," besides all this and much more of the same sort of extravagant and ludicrous laudation of Popery, he shows his contempt of the religious system he professes, by calling it "*a new faith*, and John Knox the maker of Presbyterianism." And in describing *the morals* of early Presbyterianism in this western country, he says: "It was bounden duty (of the Presbyterian) to duplicate a crime—lawfully to perpetrate over again that which in itself was a crime, to smite for having smitten, to murder for having murdered. Such was the Presbyterian's standard of equity, &c." "To forgive absolutely, he adds, was to forget all obligation and to sin unpardonably." Under cloud of such a conviction (viz: of "the *unpardonable sin* of absolute forgiveness) he (the Presbyterian) stood veiled impenetrably apart, as it were, from all the warmer, kindlier, *brighter influences of Heaven.*" "He had no feeling, his blood was very snow-broth"—"the very virtue in which he gloried was *the vice* that told most to his shame." Much more of the same *truthful* description might be quoted, mingled with varied forms of the broadest caricature and ridicule—but let this suffice. It may be proper to add, however, for the special benefit of Dr. B. of the Sewickley session, that the author of these complimentary sentiments was "the acting editor" and "the responsible editor" and held "a controlling interest" in their publication. These and similar ebullitions of spite an eminent member of a sister Presbytery has pronounced "an atrocious outrage," and a distinguished brother of a sister denomination declares that "they are venomous." They are certainly very like the inspiration of "that old serpent" of which we read in holy writ.

It is for this sort of Presbyterian and veracious author that the Sewickley session so strenuously contend; and they plead that he must be considered a worthy member of *their* church for a 4th reason, viz: "They decline proceeding further until the entire question of Sabbath observance and the requirements of the 4th commandment are clearly defined by the General Assembly, in regard to the cases referred to"—viz: holding stock in railroads, &c. In other words, Dr. B. and his session want the General Assembly to decide whether it is consistent with membership in the church for professing Christians to hold stock in railroads which run their cars on the Sabbath. If the Assembly decide in the affirmative, they will feel that they have gained a victory, and take to their bosoms with tenfold ardour the editor and part owner of an infidel paper which is issued and sold on the Sabbath! But as this involved the very question discussed in my last article, it may suffice to add to what was then said, that there is such a thing in morals as "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." And with all the anaconda powers of deglutition exhibited by the Sewickley Session, we doubt whether they have the smallest hope that the General Assembly will decide in their favor. Do they really imagine that the General Assembly will so far stultify themselves as to countenance, by any act of theirs, such a series of propositions as the following:

1. Our Standards are out of date, and Hopkins & Co. are the true expositors of Presbyterianism.

2. It is consistent with a profession of Presbyterianism to teach that the Sabbath is not of Divine authority, after the manner of Hopkins, *Leader* & Co.

3. The Fourth Commandment is abrogated.

4. Presbyterianism is "a new faith." Popery, as represented by Jesuitism, was the venerable, *sublime religion of love*—holy, apostolic, from which Presbyterianism was guilty of apostacy—a foul heresy!

5. "John Knox was the maker of Presbyterianism," a novelty of very bad character and attributes.

6. To teach by the agency of the weekly press these and similar admirable sentiments, is quite consistent with a creditable profession of religion in the Sewickley church.

7. The *Sunday Leader* and its editor, R. P. Nevin, are highly respectable representatives of true Presbyterianism, with the modern improvements. Dr. Hodge and the Allegheny Presbytery, in charging "infidel teaching" on such a pure editor as R. P. N., were guilty of "persecution," and deserve grave censure.

8. The General Assembly of 1875 *greatly erred* when, by a rising unanimous vote, they adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That this Assembly bears its solemn and unequivocal testimony against all *desecrations of the Sabbath*; against all demonstrations and *practices* which are inconsistent with the teachings of the Word of God, as these teachings *are interpreted in the standard of our Church.*"

Such, in brief, are the conclusions to which Dr. B. and the elders of Sewickley seem to expect the next General Assembly to arrive. "The word of God as interpreted in the standard of our Church" does not appear to suit them. That is the old, effete doctrine of the confession and catechism! But Dr. Hopkins has instructed them in more large and liberal ideas. They seem to demand "personal liberty" to believe any practice as little or much of these dry, old Puritan documents as they think true, and to reject the rest. They expect the Assembly to take back scores of deliverances made in the last and previous years, so as to allow such Sabbath-breakers and teachers of infidelity as the editor of the *Sunday Leader* to stand *rectus in ecclesia*, a creditable professor of religion. That such "great expectations" furnish any rational ground for resisting the Presbytery and persisting in keeping Nevin in the church, appears to others little short of a species of monomania.

PRESBYTER.

The Silver Wing Mining Property.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

On the Animas river, some ten miles above the town of Silverton, in Southwestern Colorado, there is a remarkable group of rich, well-defined lodes of silver ore, bearing the above name. On an area of less than three hundred acres there are not less than forty of these lodes. They run almost perpendicularly from the surface to an unknown depth, and have "pay streaks" averaging 2½ feet in thickness. The width of the fissures between the solid rocky walls range from four to thirteen feet.

Two tunnels—one 25 feet above the level of the river, the other 375 feet above—running level into the mountain across the lodes, will both cut the whole of them. The lower tunnel has only been run about 10 or 12 feet, and has cut one lode; the upper one has been driven 150 feet, and has passed through seven or eight lodes. It has just reached the Silver Wing lode, from which the whole property takes its name. This lode alone is an enormous mine, but there are many others almost equal to it.

It is the opinion of experienced men with whom I have conversed that the Silver Wing property surpasses the Comstock; for while the quantity of ore is practically unlimited, it is much richer than that of the great Nevada mine just named.

It is the wish of the proprietors to unite with capitalists in the further development of this extraordinary property, and in the erection of large and complete reduction works, so that at the earliest day practicable it may be made to produce to something like its full capacity. At the present time, when investments in manufactures are generally unsatisfactory, such an opportunity to invest some capital in an industry which can hardly fail to pay largely, ought to attract the attention of capitalists. To produce silver, together with some gold, is as true and legitimate an industry as the production of iron, or copper, or any other thing that the world wants. It is not a game of hazard; for there is the ore in sight, not only on the surface but deep in the heart of the mountain. About ten thousand dollars have already been expended in laying these deeply hidden treasures open to sight.

J. C.

THE committee of ladies and gentlemen deputied by the ladies of Boston to present to the Light Artillery of Norfolk, Virginia, the blue and white banner of peace, and other mementoes of the Bunker Hill Centennial, discharged that duty last Monday evening, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

GENERALITIES.

A DISPATCH from England announces the death of Henry Varley, the well-known evangelist.

A DISPATCH from Portland, Maine, says McGlinchy Bros. & Co., dry goods dealers, at Calaias, have failed. Liabilities $200,000; assets unknown.

THE German steamship Salier, from New York from Bremen, which went ashore on the Brambles, Isle of Wight, has been got off and resumed her voyage.

A DOWN-COUNTRY farmer who put in a half-acre with turnips last summer, says they didn't bring him a cent. He should try onions next time. They always bring a scent.

ALBERT WILCOX, formerly of Anderson's mercantile house at St. Louis, was arrested at Toronto, on Monday, charged with perjury and the embezzlement of $15,000.

AT the Pennsylvania Republican Association meeting at Washington, last Monday night, a resolution was offered declaring Representative Blaine their choice for the Presidency, but as the opinion of the majority it was too soon to agitate the subject. The resolution was laid on the table.

THE temperance reform movement is exciting great enthusiasm in Maine. Large meetings are everywhere held and the liquor law is strictly enforced. At Saco, a druggist for a single case of liquor selling, was sentenced to sixty days in the county jail, and ordered to pay a fine and costs.

Advertised Letters---Official List

List of Letters Remaining in the Postoffice, at Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pa., on Wednesday, January 19, 1876.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of Letters by CARRIERS, at the residences of the owner, may be secured by observing the following rules:

1.—Direct Letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Postoffice and State.

2.—Head Letters with the writer's POSTOFFICE and STATE, STATE and NUMBER, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answer be directed accordingly.

A request for the return of a Letter to the writer, if unclaimed within thirty days or less, written or printed with the writer's NAME, POSTOFFICE and STATE, across the left hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with. Letters bearing such endorsement will be returned to the writers thereof without additional charge.—See Sec. 8, Law of 1863.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, Wednesday, January 19, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Adnlof Miss A
Amberson MisM
Applegate E J
Ashton M B
Barnhart Sadie
Barrett Mrs
Bauman Mrs E
Beard Mollie
Berry L M
Black Kate
Blair V H
Bickle A K
Bishop N for
Boy Sarah
Brake E for
Brown The
Misses
Buchanan E
Caldwell Sadie
Canfield Mollie
Carver Mary E
Clark Blanche
Clerk Alice A
Conrad Lizzie
Coyle Minnie
Crimblow H N
Cummings B
Curran Mollie
Cusick Mary for
Dain Annie
De Granville M
Dettling Agnes
Dickson Mary
Dixson Mary B
Dolly Miss
Drew Madamo L & Co
Ewing Jane S
Fenerstein M P
Flemend Kate
Fleming H E
Forest Mrs M
Foster Mrs H
Ghetst Mrs G
Godfrey Hattie
Gremley Mrs A B
Gray Birdie De
Groves Carrie
Hall Miss M A
Hall Mrs Annie
Hammond Miss Emma L
Harkins Miss A
Harris Mrs N
Harrison Miss J
Harrison Miss for
Hedges Mrs L B
Hewitt Mrs Wm (for)
Hill Miss Minnie
Holmes Miss S
Holmes Miss M
Hopkins Mrs M
Houghton Mrs J H
Hunter Mrs M
Hussey Mrs A L
Indiekofer Mrs S
Ingersoll Mrs L E
Jackson Miss E
Jenkins Mrs D
Johnston Miss
Johnston Mrs E A
Kahantz Mary
Keier Miss K
Kelly Miss K
Kenner Miss L
Keuney Mrs M
Keuneydy Miss M
Kennedy Miss K
Kennedy Mrs E
Keys Miss M E
Kindig Miss F
King Mrs Barb
Kuhnert Mrs E
Langdon Miss L
Larner Miss M
Law Miss Bela
Lawson Miss B
Laughlin Mrs M
Lawrence Mrs C
Lea Anna
Lewis Miss L
Leon Mrs Henr
Lienard Miss K
Letson Mrs J (for)
Linday Mrs S
Lowerbaugh Callie
Lozier Mrs E M
Lowery Susie I
Lusk Mrs Frank
Maguire Mary
Mahon Mrs Mary
Maloney Betsey
Marks Mrs F
Mason Tillie
Maxwell Mrs L I
Mayhugh Mary
Mevin Mary M
Meneely Mary
Mercer Mrs M E
Miersch Agnes
Minchington Miss Anna
Miller Mary P
Millar Mrs M O
Morris Mrs Sarah M
Morrow Martha
Moore Mrs Geo
Moesta Emma
McCallister Rose
McConway Mrs Wm
McCormick Mis
Bridget (for
McCoy Lizzie
McGee Mrs Kate
McGinnis Miss
McVay Mary
Nelson Martha
Null Mrs Almira
O'Neil Sadie
Parsons Mrs C C
Porter Nannie C
Rahe Annie
Reno Mary
Ross Mrs
Relson Mrs A K
Rigby Kate
Robins... MaryL
Rose Mrs (for
Rose Hattie E
Ross Mrs
Ross Mrs Celia
Rooney Mary
Roth Wimey (for
Rourke Mrs (for
Ryan Mrs Wm (for
Sanders Miss E J
Schmidt Mrs AT
Scott Mrs Brig't
Schmidt Miss M A
Shanefelter Miss Laura
Singh Mrs E
Smith Mar'ac for
Smith Ellen M
Smith Miss Kate
Smith Miss Rose
Spencer Mrs for
Spencer Mrs F
Stevens Eliza'th
Stilwell Miss H
Sutch Miss A
Sutherland Miss N
Tapes Miss Jane
Taylor Miss Rosie
Tower Miss A M
Trump Mrs M
Van Count Miss
Vanzandt Miss M
Walters Cath'ne
Ward Mrs Ellen
Ward Mrs L
Wallace Miss E
Weaver Miss A
Weimer Mrs J C
Wel Mrs J C
Withers Mrs H
Woods Mrs J B
Woods Miss A
Wood Mrs D
Wurday Mrs J
Zeit Mrs Frank

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 19, 1876.

Gentlemen's List.

Addis W M
Alexander A
Amberson W H
Arbuckle Wm
Artieri Alvis
Arnold C H
Bachelor Wm for
Baker Lewis
Baker F T
Ballard Jr Jno
Barnhart Jno
Barbra Arthur
Beckwith J P
Bear Jno
Beebe Geo
Bender Wm L
Bohnfield Steave
Bell Arthur W
Bittner Geo D
Bingham J M
Blade R A
Boyle Chas A
Bonnet Chas G
Brown J H
Brooks Jas P
Brooks Jno
Breen John
Butler E T or Z
Butler Wm
Bullock Harris S
Campbell H C
Cannon Mann
Caskey Jas R
Charlis H W
Clark Alfred
Conrad Lizzie
Coyle Minnie
Crimblow H N
Cummings B
Curran Mollie
Cusick Mary for
Dain Annie
De Granville M
Dettling Agnes
Dickson Mary
Dixson Mary B
Dolly Miss
Drew Madamo L & Co
Ewing Jane S
Fenerstein M P
Flemend Kate
Fleming H E
Forest Mrs M
Foster Mrs H
Ghetst Mrs G
Godfrey Hattie
Gremley Mrs A B
Gray Birdie De
Groves Carrie
Hall Miss M A
Hall Mrs Annie
Hammond Miss Emma L
Harkins Miss A
Harris Mrs N
Harrison Miss J
Harrison Miss for
Hedges Mrs L B
Hewitt Mrs Wm (for)
Hill Miss Minnie
Holmes Miss S
Holmes Miss M
Harwood H G 2
Hardy Chas C
Hawkens Wm W
Henn Valentine
Hegerley Frank
Hollker C K 3
Hopkins Jesse
Hoffman John
Hoke Phillip
Hudson Chs (for)
Hosmer Geo A
Huston James
Barbra Arthur
Hudson E J
Hubbell Wm
James John
Jenkins Jno D
Jobe David C
Jones Isaac
Johnston Jacob
Johnston Wm M
Johnston H J
Kelley John
Kelley C C
Knorr Lyall
Kregar A S
Krill M E
Kushera D
Lambert Geo
Launer Thos
Lartiger T W
Lewis L L
Leaw James
Leonharts Paul
Liebna Jacob
Long C C
Mangan Thos
Manson Wm
Meyers Fred
Michal Avert
Miller J T
Miller John H
Mooney Henry
Moss Wm
Montgomery S
Myers E
Myers Thos
Mullin John
Murray Michael
Mullins Wm (Lumber)
McAuley E C
McClure D B
McCormack Jno
McCullough M A
McComsey W B
McNair Wm
McMaster Jos B
Naughton J B
Naspirair Franz
Niele T
Oswald Geo
Onsler Henry
O'Brien Jno
O'Hare Thos (for
O'Conner Jno
Patterson W
Paul Leo
Phillips J M
Powell Jos (for)
Price B S

FIRMS.

Ayer & Co Dr J C
Allbright & Beney
Chrisley & Reuhaus
Corey & Co A
Geetz & Co H S
Harris & Co
Hill & Co James
Humphrey & Co R
Harton & Co Jos
Kellogg & Co
McFarland & Co
McKown & Co
Rowland & Son T
Stephens & Son A
Williams A S & Hudson
Webb & Co C

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bullock Printing Press
Burgess Steel Works
Blose Coal Mining Manufacturing Co
Editor Christian Radical
Janitor of Pittsburgh
National Car Builder
Pittsburgh Iron Manufacturing Co
Pittsburgh Museum
West Iron Co
E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

NOVELTIES IN

Dress Fabrics!

A large and complete stock at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Extra good value in

BLACK CASHMERES!

All grades, prices and qualities.

The very best value we have ever had the pleasure of offering in

Black Alpacas and Mohairs,

At 20c, and all intermediate prices to 87½c.

Newest novelties and designs in materials and shades in

Thibet and Camel's Hair Cloths.
Knickerbocker Suitings.
Colored Cashmeres and Merinos.
Colored Sateens and Serges.
Colored Alpacas, Reps, &c., &c.,

And at the Very Lowest Prices.

OUR STOCK OF

DRESS SILKS,

In Black, Plain Colored and Striped, is unusually attractive, and for every quality, for the price, will be found better value than any heretofore offered.

Real good bargains in a large assortment of

Popular Dress Goods

At 12½c, 45c and 18¾c,

New Styles in Camel's Hair Goods

At 12½c, 15c, and 18¾c, Newest Styles in

DARK DRESS GOODS

At 12½c, 15c and 18¾c, Latest patterns in

Tycoon Repps

At 15 and 18¾c,

NEW SUEZ PLAIDS!

Worth fully 20a25c.

Stock always new, fresh and everything marked at the lowest prices, at

Wm. Semple's,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

N. B.—For the accommodation and the Union Depot.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

DRY GOODS

A. W. ERWIN,

172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Extra Good Bargains!

At 6¼ cents, Yard wide Dark Chintzes, reduced from 20 cents—a special bargain.

At 6¼ cents, Yard wide Bleached Shirting Muslins, soft finish—extra good value.

At 8¾ cents, 4-4 Pean Mill Sheeting—lower than ever before sold.

At 15 cents, Extra good value in Barred Count y Flannels—just reduced from 25 cents.

Hamburg Edgings.

Large stock just opened. Price from 6¼c to $2.00—much lower than ever before.

SHIRT FRONTS

Both singly and by the dozen, at every imaginable price. Special prices by the dozen or half dozen.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,

Allegheny City, Pa.

AMNESTY BILL.

Em Nasty Bills they talk so much about Don't Bother Me Since I have tried the New System, buying for Cash at Wholesale Price. So say we all.

READ!

Ladies' Nubias	25c
Men's Suspenders	25c
Men's Shaker Rib ½ Hose, per pair	19c
Men's Merino ¾ Hose, 2 pair for	25c
Men's Rib Shirt or Drawer	50c
12 pieces Colgate's Soap	60c
Men's Scarfs (Wool)	48c
Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, 3 for	25c
Garnet Sleeve Buttons	25c

Cashmere Lace and Ties,
Embroidering to great variety.
Soiled Goods on counter at great bargains.

J. D. CARLISLE,

37 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

First Premium Awarded

AT

PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION

FOR

Brussels Carpets,

FROM

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

Who have just opened an invoice of the new

WOVEN DRUGGETS,

The first that have been made for 2 years, and are especially suited for this market.

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS!

A CHOICE STOCK.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

377 Fifth Avenue,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

HENRY M'CALLUM.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

B. TIEGEL,

NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

POTATOES—200 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY ROSE in store and for sale low by
R. CANFIELD,
No. 139 Second ave.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bronzes, Silverware, Vases, Cut Glass.
Call and Examine.
J. P. SMITH, ZON & CO.
189 LIBERTY STREET

A SAFE LIGHT
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & HNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment plans and schedule of assessments for the Hiland avenue improvement, from Penn avenue to the line of the new water works, will be open for inspection on FRIDAY, 14TH to FEBRUARY 30. All parties interested therein will please call at the Engine House, Hiland avenue, and file their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.

CHAS. LOCKHART,
E. C. NEGLEY,
S. H. MCELROY,
J. B. STEWART,
R. RICARNAHAN,
Commissioners.

R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1876. 2:14

LARRABEE'S CRACKERS—MACCAROONS, Cocoanut Drops, Raffias, Shrewsbury, Albert, Fruit Biscuit, Wafer Soda, Cream, Milk and Oat Meal Crackers, received fresh and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. KENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figure Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone & Bronzes. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Judge King, Alex. Reading and others of Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19,

FULL LINES OF

DEEP MOURNING GOODS!

Of Every Description.

Black All-wool Cashmeres,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
Henrietta Cloths and Drap De Ete,
Australian Cloths, French Merinos,
Black Shawls, Boubazines, &c., &c.
Black Crapes, all grades,
Black Crape veils,
Black Crape Bonnets and Hats,
Black Crape Collars, Black Gloves,
Mourning Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c..

At the Lowest Prices.

WOOLEN GOODS!

Of all kinds very low.

Barred Shirting Flannels.
Plain Flannels, all colors,
Twilled Flannels, all colors,
Fine Pressed Flannels,
Plain and Barred Ojera Flannels.
Waterproof Cloths,
Ladies' Sacquing in cloth shades.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.

AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

LADIES' CLOAKS, SHAWLS,

Sacques, Suits, &c.,

Some extra good bargains.

Ready-Made Clothing!

Of all grades for all ages and sizes.

BOOTS, SHOES,

Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,

FULL LINES.

THE BEST BARGAINS

AT

Wm. Semple's,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

and further convenience of our Pa

SILK DEPARTMENT

OF

Jos. Horne & Co.'s

RETAIL STORES,

AT

Bargain Prices

FOR

BLACK DRESS SILKS!

In the following well tested brands: C. J. Bonnet & Co., Hand-Spun, Guinet and Pousen.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

For Our Spring Sales in

HOSIERY!

We have made large and advantageous purchases, which are now being received, selected and made for our own sales, each pair bearing our own trade mark, the "Flag and Thistle," and shall offer a very large and complete line in all grades during the season at very low prices.

A complete assortment of Ladies' and Misses'

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

In large variety of grades, styles and makes. Full sets to match.

Gents' Fine White Dress Shirts.

The Progress Shirt, two in one.
Calico and Percale Shirts.
Chevelt Shirts, &c.

A full and complete assortment of

GENTS' NECKWEAR!

Newest styles. A beautiful line of

Hamburg Edgings and Insert

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 19, 1876.

There was but a moderate demand for loans at the banks yesterday, and all the paper presented that was at all acceptable was readily taken up. The pressure against recuperation of business is seen in the declining value of real estate, and the low prices of rents. Yet withal it is believed that we have reached the worst, and that as we progress toward Spring, affairs will grow better. We do not see any reason for doubting this, and the evidence is seen of a corresponding opinion among others in the fact that the glass men are starting up, and the iron manufacturers keep up their full amount of productions. With the turn of the year, all will look brighter and better. Such is the outlook.

The Chicago *Tribune* says of the current situation in that city: The chief feature of the business of the banks last week was another sudden change in the movement of currency. About the first of the new year the flow of currency to the country was arrested and turned the other way. A similar, though not equally precipitate, change took place last week. The sudden cold weather hardened the roads and so produce in motion towards the markets. Currency began to go out towards the hog and grain districts, most of it to the former, and by the end of the week the country orders amounted to a large sum. The loan market displayed signs of greater animation. This was mainly in the direction of packers and provision men, whose operations are gradually enlarging. Mercantile paper is offered to some extent, partly to make good the deficiencies of collections, which have not been first-rate. At the beginning of the week the loan market looked dull, but towards the end was livelier; still, there was an abundance of accommodations for regular customers of the banks and good outside borrowers. The country holds a large proportion of the loanable means of the banks, but most of this class of paper does not fall due till February.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾
U.S.6's, 1881, coup.	121⅜
" 1864, all called	—
" 1865	116⅜
" 1865 new	118⅜
5-20's 1867	120⅛
5-20's 1868—coupons	121½
10-40's	118
Currency 6's	124½
New 5 per cents	116¾
10-40's—coupons	118⅝

RAILWAYS.	
N. Y. Cen.	107⅞
Erie	16⅜
I. C.	97
C. C. & I. C.	4½
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	134⅜
Do. Pref.	72
Michigan Southern	86⅝
Do. Central	62
North Western Com	41⅜
Do. Pref.	58⅜
Rock Island	106⅜
Cleve. & Pitts.	91⅜
Pacific Mail	37⅜
Western Union Tel.	77⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	29⅜
Union Pacific	60⅛
Toledo & Wabash	9¾
Harlem	133⅜
Adams Express	94½
American Express	59
U. S. Express	61
Wells, Fargo & Co.	93
Quicksilver	18¾
Do. Pref.	36½
Mariposa	16½
Do. Preferred	36½
Canton Co.	45¾
Cumberland Coal	14
Pacific Coal	2.25
Hamilton Coal	4.40
Consolidation Coal	9.00

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	54⅜	Cen. Trans (B)	45¾
Reading (S)	52¾	Empire Do (B)	50⅝
Penna. (S)	56⅛	Lehigh Nav. (S)	59
Oil Creek (S)	14¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	81
Lehigh Valley (B)	62½		

NEW YORK, January 18, 1876.

Gold opened at 113, advanced to 113¾, and declined to 112 3-4, at which it closed. The rates paid for carrying were 5, 4, 3 and 4¼ per cent. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were steady, except Union Pacific sinking funds, which were weak. State securities were quiet. Stocks at the opening were in the main firm, with an advance after the meridian of 1-2 to 1¾ per cent., with Lake Shore, Michigan Central and Western Union as features. At the close the market was weak and lower, the decline ranging from 1-2 to 2 3-4 per cent. Union Pacific fell off to 69 1-2 on yesterday's hostile movement against the road in the Senate, but afterwards rallied to 70 1-2, closing at 69 3-4. Lake Shore declined to 66 1-2a66 5-8, Pacific Mail to 37 1-2a37 5-8, Western Union to 76¾, Michigan Central to 61½, Ohios to 20 1-2, St. Paul to 39½, and preferred to 72. Northwest shares were steady. Panama rose to 132, and Missouri Pacific recovered to 12. The other changes were slight. The transactions aggregated 139,000 shares, of which 29,000 were Pacific Mail, 27,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwest common, 10,000 St. Pauls, 33,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Ohios, 5,000 Union Pacific and 3,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121½; 5-20s '65, 116⅜; do of '65, new, 118⅜; do of '67, 120⅝; do of '68, 121⅛; 10-40s, 118; do 5 coupons, 118½; new 5s, 116; currency sixes, 123½.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s offered at 103.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 76¾; Pacific Mail, 37⅜; Adams Express, 102½; Wargo Express, 83; American Express, 59; U. S. Express, 61; Erie, 16¾; do preferred, 30; New York Central, 107½; Harlem, 133½; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 62; Lake Shore, 66½; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91½; Northwestern common, 41½; do preferred, 58½; Rock Island, 106½; New Jersey Central, 104½; St. Paul, 39½; do preferred, 72; Toledo & Wabash, 9¾; do preferred, 6; Fort Wayne, 100; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 107; Terre Haute, 9½; do preferred, 25; Ohio & Mississippi, 29½; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 154; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 21; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 118½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 19½; Union Pacific, 69½; Central Pacific bonds, 104½; Union Pacific bonds, 103½; Panama, 130½; Missouri Pacific, 12; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 104½.

LONDON, January 18 — 5 P. M.—Consols: money, 93 13-16; do account, 93 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 105½; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 30.

PARIS, January 18.—Rentes, 65f 87½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 18, 1876.

The course of general business continues much the same as noted from time to time for several weeks past; the demand for all the leading staples is very much restricted, as there is a very general disposition to carry no more stock than is absolutely necessary.

APPLES—The market continues unsatisfactory to sellers, as, in consequence of their rotting, holders are obliged to work off their stock to the best possible advantage—selling all the way from $1.50a3.50 per bbl, according to condition and quality.

APPLE BUTTER—65a70 per gallon.

BUTTER—The market continues largely overstocked, and very dull; holders generally are anxious to realize, hence prices are weak and in buyers' favor. Prime to choice rolls quoted at 23a25c; medium to good, 18a20c; common, 12a15c. New York market reported very full, like our own, with prime western quoted at 23c.

BEANS—The market continues dull, but unchanged; sales of prime navies at $1.25 per bushel to the trade.

CHEESE—Market dull but unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 13½a14c; ditto New York, 14a14½c.

CRANBERIES—$12a13 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 10a11c per lb. for prime to choice quarters. Peaches, 12½a13c for halves.

DEESSED HOGS—8a8¼c.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is still in excess of the demand, and prices are weak at 24a25c; pickled do not appear to be wanted at any price.

FLOUR—We have to report a quiet market, but while prices they are not quotably lower. former quotations, in a good western brands: Spring $6.25a6.50 for Wisconsins; a6.75; $6.50a6.75 for fair winters, and $7 for choice $8a8.25 per barrel. Buc 3c per lb.

GRAIN—The grai dull, and, in a genera important. Wheat for fair to prime $1.38 for c white; no Oat mar ed; Per dit

GROCERIES—The market continues to drag along slowly, and the leading staples are devoid of any new or important features to which reference has not previously been made in these columns.

SUGARS.	
Cut Loaf	12¾
Crushed	11¾
Granulated	11¾
Powdered	11¾
Standard A	10½
Standard B	10⅜
Standard Ex C	10¼
Refined Yellows	9¾@ 9¾
N. O. new crop	8¾@ 9¾

COFFEES.	
Fancy Rio	26
Prime Rio	24¾@25
Good Rio	22 @24
Old Gov. Java	34
Standard	31
Roasted Java	34¾

RICE.	
Carolina	8
Rangoon	7

SYRUPS.			
Choice	70	@75	Fair
Prime	65	@70	Dark
			45 @50

MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	63	N.O. strictly prime	60
N.O. prime	58	Demarara	50@55

HAY—Baled is still reported quiet and unchanged; upland prairie, $12a14; timothy, $17a19.

MILL FEED—Dull; Bran, on track, $13a14; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $19a21.

ONIONS—$1.25a1.50 per bbl.

POTATOES—No improvement in the demand, which is mainly for small lots; selling in a jobbing way, from store, at 45a50c per bushel.

POULTRY — Dressed Chickens, 13a14c per lb; live ditto, 50a60c per pair; dressed Turkeys, 16a17c.

PROVISIONS—Our advices, both from Cincinnati and Chicago, report those markets dull and prices easy; trade in our market continues slow, as it usually is at this particular time. No change in prices, which we annex as follows:

Hams—P. S. C.		Do. half barrels	14
Do. 10-lb pieces	14¾	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
Sugar-cured, old	14¾	Do. in ¾ bbls	—
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	6.75	Do. in buckets	14¾
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do. 10 lb do	15
Rib Sides	13¾	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Short Rib do	13¾	Do. 3 lb pails	17¾
Clear Sides	13¾	Do. half barrels	14¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	21.00	Do. 3 lb pails	15¾
Family Mess Pork	21.00	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Short Cut "	21.00	Do. 10 lb do	17
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13¾	Carbon Oil	—
		Cheese	14
		Pig's Feet, in kegs	2.25
		Do. do, ¾ bbls	4.40
		Do. do. bbls	9.00

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 9¾a10c; country do., 8¾a9c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 18, 1876.

The Crude market has reacted, and, as compared with yesterday, prices were a shade lower; shipment was quoted this P. M. at $2a2.02½, and Conduit and United certificates at $1.77½, a decline of 3 to 5c per bbl. Refined, on the other hand, held its own; if anything, it was a shade higher; 114 delivered in Philadelphia, 15¾ bid for early February, delivered in Baltimore.

The average shipments out of the producing regions was something over 17,000 barrels per day during the first half of January, as against 20,000 Pittsburgh received less than 4,000 bbls. Comment unnecessary.

The Barrel market continues quiet, but steady as regards prices; we continue to quote countries at $1.15a1.20, and city make $1.25a1.30.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G. M. Robinson	Star Refinery	228

Progress of Packing.

The Chicago *Commercial Bulletin*, in the weekly review of the progress of the packing in the West, says:

With the cold weather throughout the Northwest, farmers have been enabled to forward their hogs more freely to country stations, and the arrivals at the leading packing centers have been more liberal. This has been generally anticipated by packers and operators in provisions, and the decline in prices so far has not been so heavy as would be supposed under ordinary circumstances. The quality of the hogs is excellent, and buyers of light will experience considerable difficulty in filling their orders. The packing in the West is still considerably behind that of last year to date, though the deficiency has probably been reduced during the past week. At this time last year, the aggregate packing in the West reached 4,000,000 hogs, or nearly 80 per cent of the entire season's work. A good portion of the country points had ceased operation for the season, and the greater portion of the balance of the slaughtering was credited to the large cities. This season the packing from interior points is from two to three weeks late, and from this time forward the receipts transacted will tend to reduce the deficiency. Some points have not commenced operations yet, and will probably not do so before the latter part of January, in most cases, with a lighter business than last year; yet there is no doubt that there are more packers at work at interior points now than at this time last season. At this point packers have done a fair week's work—the receipts of hogs have been more liberal and the tone of the provision market more encouraging and satisfactory. A little more attention was given to the manufacture of meats, though barreled descriptions were cut to a fair extent. At Cincinnati the receipts of hogs have been liberal, and the packers in that city maintain their position—being (besides Indianapolis) about the only large city which shows an increased business over last year to date. Louisville is doing only a moderate business, as the receipts of hogs are gradually falling off, and packers closing their houses for the season. At St. Louis packers are slaughtering to a fair extent, but the aggregate business is considerably behind that of last year. Indianapolis is doing a fair business, and the product is generally going forward in first hands. At Milwaukee the packers are doing a fair business—the receipts of dressed hogs increasing. At Peoria, Quincy, Des Moines, Keokuk, Cedar Rapids, Sabula and other large interior points packers are doing a fair business, and the hogs are generally reported of excellent quality.

New York Wool Market.

The market presents quite a fair degree of activity, but particularly so in Fleece and California wools, especially the former; as regards new features but little can be said. There is not a doubt that a general closing out of supplies could be effected were holders inclined to accept of concessions. The lower qualities of fleece also show weakness, but on the finer grades, the offerings of which are small, holders are disposed to maintain late figures. Cape wool has been more active, but other foreign qualities are quiet and nominally unchanged. Late sales of 45,000 lb. XX Ohio fleece, 48c; 10 000 lb. do., 50c; 10,000 lb. X do. at 44c; 20,000 lbs. Western Fleece at 46c; 40,000 lbs X and above Michigan fleece at 41½c, 10,000 lbs low fleece at 35a43c, 5000 lbs medium unwashed Western at 38½c, 10,000 lbs domestic noils at 30c, 20 bales of Nevada, at 27a29, 106,000 lbs Western Texas, part at 21a24c; 120 bales spring California, part at 20c for burry; 2,000 lbs heavy do at 25c, 10,000 lbs do at 25a29c, 20,000 lbs fall do at 20a23c, 76 bales do at 17¾a20c, 172 bales scoured do at 58½a60c, 50 bales do at 60c, 10,000 lbs do at 59c, 30,000 lbs extra pulled at 37c, 70,000 lbs Cape at 36c, 46 bags white and 2,500 lbs black Colorado, 15,000 lbs do and gray Smyrna, and 2,500 lbs Rio Grande, on private terms.

Wheat in Dakota and Minnesota.

Within the last twenty-four hours we have conversed with one of the State officials of Dakota, and also with a prominent business man of St. Paul. These gentlemen both express the opinion that there is a vast deal more wheat in both Dakota and Minnesota than at this time last year. But in Minnesota at least the wheat is not coming in, and even the millers of Minneapolis can not get enough to run their mills to their full capacity. This, however, is thought to be only temporary. Nevertheless, both of these gentlemen above mentioned say that, although there is much more wheat in the hands of the farmers now than at this time last year, there is a general expectation of higher prices than at present. The rise of wheat in the summer "got the farmers' notions up."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 18, 1876.

FLOUR—Market dull.

GRAIN—Wheat active but lower; No 2 Chicago spring $1.00¼ spot; 99¾c seller February; $1.00¼ seller March; $1.06¼ seller May; No 3 Chicago spring 81c; rejected 66¾c. Corn very firm; holders are asking higher rates; No 2 mixed 43¾c spot; 42¾c seller February; 46¾c seller May. Oats quiet and steady because 30¼c spot; 30¾c seller February. Barley opened firm but closed dull; 81c spot; 74¼c bid for seller February. Rye: demand good at full prices; 66¾a67½c.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs dull; dropping; 7¾a8c. Pork in fair demand but at lower rates; $19.15a19.20 spot; $19.30 seller February; $19.55a19.57½ seller March; demand $19.12. Hay dull and nominal; $25 spot; $30 seller February; $45a47.50 seller March.

On Call Board wheat was easier; $1.00¾ cash; 99¼c February. Corn unchanged. Oats dull. Pork: $19.27½a19.30 February. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Flour: receipts 10,000 bbls; moderate export and home trade demand; No. 2 $3.25a4; superfine State and western $4.25a4.65; common to good extra $4.90a5.35; good to choice $5.40a5.90; white wheat extra $5.95a7.75; extra Ohio $4.90a7.25; St. Louis $5.25a9; Minnesota, patent process $6.50a9. Rye flour steady with a moderate demand; $4.20a5.40. Wheat: No. 2 Chicago spring $1.22a1.24; No. 3 Chicago spring $1.05a1.07; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.23a1.25; No. 3 do $1.10a1.12; No. 1 spring $1.33a1.38. Rye quiet; western 88a90c. Barley dull but unchanged; 93a96c. Canada, in bond, 96c. Corn: receipts 35,000 bush; lower; new and mixed in active demand; unmerchantable, 54c; do. no grade graded 62½a65c; yellow graded for yellow western ffered 14a14½c; ain steady 37c. dy n

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—Wool is quiet and prices firm; demand good; supply equal to the demand in all grades; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 46a50c, X 46a48c, medium 42a59c, coarse 40a42c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 45c, medium 42c, coarse 40a40c. Combing washed 48a50c; combing unwashed 42½c; Canada combing 63c, fine unwashed 30a32c, coarse and medium unwashed 35a39c, tub washed 50a57c, extra and Merino pulled 40a42c, No. 1 and super pulled 40a42c; Texas fine and medium 24a26c; Texas coarse 21a23c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Cotton quiet at 13a13 3-16c; futures closed steady; January 13 31-32a13c; February 13 1-16c; April 13 17-32a13 9-16c; May 13¾a13 23-32c; June 13 5-16c; July 14 3-32c; August 14 5-32a14 3-16c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—Cotton demand fair; sales 8,900 bales; good staple kinds and grades above low middling steady; others irregular and easy; receipts net 6,262; gross 6,858; exports coastwise 1,959; stock 318,708.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 18.—Business was quiet with commission houses and importers. Cotton goods were steady, but in limited request at generally unchanged prices. Waltham brown and bleached wide sheetings are reduced 2½c. Corset jeans and sateens are closely sold up. Prints are in moderate request. Ginghams are more active. Cassimeres, worsted coatings and printed satinets are in fair request.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—5 bbls whisky, M. Klein & Co; 5 tres butter, Paine, A. & T; 1 case wood, M. Heyl; 3 bbls alcohol, E. P. Schwartz & Co; 5 bbls whisky, A. Klinordlinger; 30 do, J. McCullough; 4 do, Joyce & do, A. Fillman; 6 bbls do, A. Klinordlinger; 15 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills; 2 bbls s iron, A. Furner; 1 beef hide, J. Callery & Co; 7 bdls bags, W. Fiacens & Son; 1 do hoops, Lindsay, S. & Co; 1 box wood in shape, L. J. Brecht; 2 tubs butter, 2 boxes poultry, J. H. Loh & Co; 1 bbl lard, Voigt, M. Co; 1 box butter, 1 do poultry P. M. Protzman; 3 bbls crackers, S. S. Marvin & Co; 5 do spirits, J. C. Kiser; 22 cases 1 tobacco, Maui & G; 5 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills; 12 qr butts tobacco, Curry & M. 24 cads do, R. & W. Jenkinson; 1 car clay, J. Coffin & Co; 25 bxs ess coffee, J. S. Dilworth & Co; 2 b cribs, C. Mattes & Co; 14 sks corn, Valley Milk Co; 1 box guns, L. Gerlach; 1 do, Chas. Meiser; 2 bbls whisky, Wagoner & Bro; 25 bxs candles, Walker, D. & Co; 25 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills; 2 cases tin, 2 dc bxs, S. S. Marvin & Co; 4 sks rags, J. Marsland; 10 tres shoulders, W. H. Zoller; 1 hf bbl whisky, J. S. Sweaver; 1 car b clay, T. Coffin & Co; 1 box glass, McCully & Co; 1 do g ware, J. P. Smith & Son; 1 iron jack, 1 do bar, J. Tarnall; 100 tierces grease, R. Owens & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co.—3 cars flour, T. C. Jenkins; 1 car do, Shomaker & Co; 2 cars hay, W. G. Miller; 183 bdls spokes, Hare Bro; 18 do forks, 10 cases handles, J. Woodwell & Co; 2 cars corn, Voigt, O. & S; 7 cars lstone, Moorhead & Co; 1 car hay, W. Zinkham; 1 car grain, Laing & McK; 2 cars brick, A. Hartupee, 60 sks corn, 29 do oats, W. J. Meek; 20 bxs h ware, Logan, G. & Co; 2 do butter, Braden & P; 2 d hogs, Rea, H. & K; 60 sacks flour, Means, S. & Co; 20 pails tobacco, 30 bxs soap, Haworth & D; 10 do, J. A. Renshaw; 82 do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 5 qr buts tobacco, 2 bbls game, J. H. Loh & Co; 1 car b handles, P. Duff & Son; 2 cars sand, Knox K. & Co; 100 bbls flour, B. H. Voskamp; 1 car s iron, Mullins & M; 1 car iron, J. Wilbert & Co; 50 bbls flour, G. L. Peabody & Co; 2 cars flour, Roberts & S; 1 do, W. Hasiage & Co; 1 do, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 do, S. S. Marvin & Co; 1 car lard, 1 do hams, E H. Myers & Co; 10 bbls spirits, M. Evert; 100 bxs soap, T. C. Jenkins; 3 bbls eggs, 2 bxs butter, R. F. Weddle; 20 bbls pickles, J. Laubbe Bro; 48 bbls b glass, A. & D. H. Chambers; 8 bales b corn, A. McClure & Co; 10 bbls whisky, J. S. Finch & Co; 85 bxs soap, Dilworth Bros; 15 do, J. Wilson & Son; 1 car straw, Irwin & H; 1 car hay, C. Watt, L. & Co; 1 do barley, Frauenheim & V; 1 car p lead, Fahnestock & W; 1 barrel poultry, John White, Jr. & Son; 5 bbls d beef, J. A. McGraw; 50 do flour, J. A. Renshaw; 3 cars iron, C. A. Carpenter; 1 do, P. C. & St. L. R. R. Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber, S. & W. H. Martin; 1 do, Danbar & Co; 3 cars straw, C. P. Markle; 10 bbls sunds, P. Duff & Son; 10 do, Head, C. & Co; 46 bdls wood in shape, T. Hare & Bro; 1 car r r ties, R. Pitcairn; 5 tubs butter, 3 bbls eggs, J. J. Petnitt & Co; 1 car potatoes, 4 kegs lard, 2 bbls lard, Voigt, M. & Co; 5 tubs butter, Jeffries, K. & Co; 4 d hogs, P. H. Stehl; 16 g hides, J. Callery & Co; 25 bxs cheese, W. Wallace; 300 do, E. G. Hulbert; 3 bxs paper, Pgh Book & News Co; 24 coils wire, Lewis, O. & P; 2 cases mdse, G. A. Kelly & Co; 2 bbls wine, J. S. Donaldson; 1 bx wood in shape, J. J. Gillespie; 4 bdls flaxing, Dauler & Son; 100 bxs c pins, Arbuckles & Co; 50 do, Haworth & D; 200 do, T. C. Jenkins; 3 bbls corn, G. L. Peabody; 751 pcs s pipes, J. M. Walker.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—24 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 262 do, New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co; 10 do, Pgh. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co; 4 do, Cleveland Gas Co; 2 do, A.V. R. R. Co; 30 do, Armstrong, D. & Co; 1 do tar, G. T. Place; 1 do ice, Chaut Lake Ice Co; 4 do stone, Shoenberger Co; 5 do, Lucy Furnace; 1 do brick, Jones 2 rolls leather, W. Fiaccus & Son, 2 hisky, J. Affelder; 3 emp kegs, J. bxs bottles, H. W. Buffum & Co; T. Scarlett; 1 set d springs,

TTSBURGH ELEVATOR— Co; 4 do wheat, H. car do, Marshall, Meek; 1 do, J. S. key & Co; 1 do, J. STREET, TY.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 7 P. M.

Pittsburgh, January 18, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water—ft.	Change in 24 hrs—ft.	Kind of weather.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	22	+2	1	SW	Fair.
Cincinnati, Ohio	24	+4	11	SW	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	3		—3	NW	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	5		+1	NW	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	4		+10	N	Cloudy.
Leavenworth, Ks.	6		+5	N	Lt. Rain.
Louisville	9		+5	SW	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	23	+1	+1	SW	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.				SW	Clearing.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	+1	7	SW	Cloudy
Shreveport	22	+8	+1	S	Thr'tning
St. Louis, Mo.	8	+1	—7	W	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.	38	+4		SW	Cloudy.

L. A. WELSH, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 7 feet 9 inches, and rising. Cloudy and warm, with indications favorable for more rain.

THE E. H. Durfee arrived at St. Louis on Saturday.

CHARLEY ARTHUR collects the McMillan capstan money at New Orleans.

BOTH the Allegheny and Monongahela were rising at headwaters yesterday.

BUSINESS continues very slow at the landing—freights for all points are scarce.

THE new boat Joseph B. Williams will soon be completed and ready for business.

THE Market Boy, from Wheeling, and John L. Rhoads, from New Orleans, arrived.

A DISPATCH from Memphis, under date of the 16th, reports a steady rain of 14 hours at that place.

THE H. S. Turner, en route from New Orleans to Cincinnati, has 91 bbls molasses for Pittsburgh.

THE new iron snagboat E. A. Woodruff is reported as having made the run from here to Cincinnati in 44 hours.

MESSRS. S. S. Brown, Fred Dippold, and W. S. Packer, well known Pittsburgh coal men, left Cincinnati, by rail, on Sunday, for Louisville.

THE Exchange left Cincinnati for this port on Monday, and the Warner, en route from New Orleans, arrived at Louisville the same day.

THE Arlington departed for New Orleans last evening with a very fair trip and engagements below. Pilots—Wm. Devers and W. W. Hall.

THE Coal Valley, Hornet No. 2, Coal City, Sam Clark and B. D. Wood, arrived at Cincinnati on Saturday, from Pittsburgh, with tows of coal.

IF is reported that Capt. Dan Moore is preparing a biographical sketch of the life of pilot Andy Bunton, and that it will shortly appear in print.

PILOT Andy Bunton, a resident of the ascot village of Wellsville, was in town yesterday looking for a berth. There are a great many pilots in the same fix.

THE iron steamer Carondelet left New Orleans Tuesday night for St. Louis, with 500 hhds sugar, 100 bbls molasses, 400 bbls rosin, 1,000 bxs sugar, 1,000 sks salt and 175 tons sundries.

A PRIVATE letter from Capt. Sweeny states that the fire-box boilers of the steamer Fanchon have been a perfect success. She runs at less expense than any boat in the trade, and makes steam freely.

CAPT. DANNY MCALEER was in the city yesterday expecting the low-boat Sam Clark from Pittsburgh, with a tow of coal. Captain Danny says "we will have some coal-ed weather soon."—*Louisville Courier.*

THE Emma Graham was due last night from Cincinnati, and will doubtless be found in port this morning. She will return this evening on time, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. The Graham has demonstrated her ability to make weekly trips between here and Cincinnati, and give attention to way business.

For Additional River News see Fourth Page.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

T. McDermott s l.. 1 W. J. Hammond s l 1
Total..... 2

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

W. J. Hammond s l..... 6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers McC & Co m..... 1

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co. m ..16 Carnigie &]Co.m.. 4
Total..... 20

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Soho Furnace o..... 3 S. B. & Co o..... 6
Zug & Co. o..... 3 Shoenberger & Co.o 1
Isabella Fur. o..... 4 Zug & Co.m..... 1
CrawfordMfg Co m 1
Total..... 19

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET—EVERY WEDNESDAY, 12 M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER EMMA GRAHAM.

E. B. COOPER.....Master.
N. EARHART.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

Giving through receipts to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. No freight received after 3 o'clock P. M. on day of departure. For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, No. 139 Second street, or GEORGE H. GHRIEST, Agents.

Freights will be received at the wharfboat of S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agents.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Ironton and Cincinnati.

LEAVES HERE EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M.

Leaves Ironton every Thursday—10 A. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER SALT VALLEY.

T. SANFORD.....Captain
W. A. & L. L. MADDY.....Clerks

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM EUROPE

☞TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.

☞PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.

☞DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.

☞COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.

☞PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.

☞GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stock, &c., dealt in.

☞European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator.

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AMERICAN LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

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Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.

Rates as low as by any other first-class route.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philadelphia.

LOUIS MOESER, 142 Smithfield street; PHOS. E. WATT, 78 Fifth avenue; J. J. MCCORMICK, Smithfield and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh; WM. KEMPLE, 165 Federal street, Allegheny City.

COAL, COKE AND LIME

COAL! COAL! COAL!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in

FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH COAL.

Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.

☞Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.

OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, (Ninth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.

OFFICE, STREET.

INSURANCE.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks,

JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
J. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr.,	S. L. Fahnestock,
J. T. Stockdale,	W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey,	Geo. W. Cochran,
Harvey Childs,	Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays,	James S. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean,	T. H. Nevin.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1849.

Capital, - - - - $225,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance

Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.

Office First National Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

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PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.

This is a Home

PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZ[illegible] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1876.

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities are that the weather today will be partly cloudy, with southwest to northwest winds, rising barometer, lower temperature, and rain, followed by clearing weather.

A New Post Box.

Messrs. Dudley & Niebel, of No. 164 Fourth avenue, are the agents for a box for the reception of letters and newspapers, which is convenient in arrangement, ornamental and storm proof in construction, easily attached to the house, stoop, gate or fence post and admirably adapted to receive and protect papers or letters delivered by the carrier.

Killed by the Cars.

Coroner McCallin received notification yesterday of the death of Wm. Barrett, a night track watchman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Bessemer Station. He was struck by a train on Monday night. The remains were taken to Brinton Station. The Coroner sent word to a Justice of the Peace at Braddocks to hold the inquest, which will be done to-day.

The New England Journal of Education.

A weekly journal, published at Boston, under the auspices of the American Institute of Instruction, and the Teachers' Associations of the six New England States, with an able advisory board, is probably one of the best educational papers in the country. A careful examination of several of its numbers satisfies us that it deserves, and would well repay, the patronage of every school director and teacher as well as of every friend of education in Pennsylvania.

German American Insurance Company.

Among the candidates for public favor and patronage, in the line of fire insurance, is the German American, of Fifth avenue, a statement of which will be found in to-day's paper. It has taken a front rank among institutions of a similar nature by reason of its liberality to policy holders, its excellent financial ability that has attended its management, the care and caution exercised in assuming risks, and the ready and generous attention given to repairing losses. Mr. A. Bonnell Wilson, Secretary, Esq., is the right man in the right place.

Another Meeting of Aldermen.

The city Aldermen held another meeting last night at Smith & Lang's, on Liberty street, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting. Owing to the fact that a large number of the Aldermen were absent at Harrisburg attending the inaugural of Governor Hartranft, the meeting was rather meagre. Mark Donley, Esq., being the only member of the committee present, no report was made, and after a short discussion similar in its nature to that of the former meeting, an adjournment was had until next Tuesday night.

Abduction of a Child.

Lower St. Clair township is much excited over the abduction, Monday afternoon, of a boy about eleven years old, adopted son of Mr. Kipg, from the West Liberty school. A man and a woman drove up to the school house, and asking to see the boy he went to. He was immediately seized, and the couple drove away with him. The boy's parents were divorced when he was an infant, and he has been living with Mr. K[illegible] ever since. It is not believed [illegible] woman in the buggy was the [illegible]king the man may have been [illegible] that the King will have the cas[illegible]mother, but his father. Mr. CO[illegible] worked up.

MIGRATION.

New Brighton Pa-

Another very disastrous fire occured in this place yesterday about 12:30 a. m. which destroyed the following buildings–all frame. Mrs. Kelly's dwelling; Baxter's butcher shop; W. M. Boyles mattress establishment A. Bestwick's tin shop and house furnishing goods; Ed. Walsh's trimming store and dwelling house. At present we have not ascertained the amount of insurance, but it is small, and very little was saved from the buildings destroyed, indeed some of the inmates barely escaped with their lives. Altogether it was one of the most destructive fires that has ever visited our town, the more of a calamity coming so soon after the terrible fire of two weeks ago. The fire would have been much more destructive had it not been for the powerful force pump of Benz, Bentley & Gerwig, of the "Pioneer Flax Mills," which fortunately was sufficiently near to be of service. It succeeded in throwing three very large streams of water and no doubt was the means of saving the large and handsome building of McDonald & McCain on the one side, and also on the other succeeded in staying the flames at Mrs. Grimes frame dwelling.

The Mechanics Fire Engine Company, of this place also rendered most efficient service and the steamer from Beaver Falls with their hooks, ladders and hose all rendered the service that was needed when they arrived. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

----The poultry show closed yesterday. It was said to be the finest ever held in the State.

----The concert of the Sewickley Choral Society on Monday night was an eminent success.

----Another land slide above the Troy Hill road, in Allegheny, was expected last evening.

----The Finance Committee of the Allegheny School Controllers met last evening and examined the accounts of the collectors of delinquent taxes.

----A boy named Henry Arthurs had two of the fingers of his left hand taken off by some machinery in the La Belle Steel Works, in Allegheny, yesterday afternoon.

----Wm. Krumm's boot and shoe shop, on Thirteenth street, Birmingham, was set on fire on Monday night of lasts, leather and tools. Burglars are always on the alert for crumbs.

----At a fire in St. Louis yesterday morning, Heinz & Noble, pickle manufacturers, lost about $2,000, which is insured for $5,000 in the Allemania Insurance Company of this city.

----It was reported in Allegheny last evening that a little boy had been drowned by falling into the Ohio river, at Wood's Run, but we were unable to ascertain any further particulars in regard to it.

----A small son of T. J. Mongaven, in the Twenty-fifth ward, South Side, was shot in the groin Saturday evening, by the accidental discharge of a pistol he had in his pocket. The wound is serious, but not dangerous.

----Besides the gold watch and necklace stolen from the residence of Mrs. Meredith, in Allegheny, several days ago, as reported, a diamond breastpin, an amethyst ring, and a gold ring and a breastpin were taken by the thieves.

----A little girl named Alice Martin, while paddling around in a pond on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, last evening, fell into the water and narrowly escaped drowning. She was rescued by a gentleman who saw the accident.

----An attempt was made last night to rob the residence of Dr. Fundenberg, on Sixth avenue, but was frustrated in time by the servant girl. Of course she yelled, and vigorously too, whereupon the man incontinently fled.

----The delegates to the Tramp Convention at Altoona, left this city for that place yesterday. They included Robert McGonigle, the prime mover in the matter, the Pittsburgh Guardians of the Poor, Allegheny County Poor Board, Allegheny City Poor Board, and the Erie County Poor Board.

----Acting Mayor Butler yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Charles Michel, who is charged by officer Foreman with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a stone quarry on the South Side, above Brownsville avenue. It is alleged that he is entirely too reckless in his blasting, and that he fails to take the precautions required by ordinance.

----The Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor acknowledge with thanks the kind offer of the managers of the Grand Charity Concert, to begin Thursday evening, at Library Hall—to appropriate the proceeds of the concert to the support of the association, and the members of the association are earnestly invited to aid in forwarding the concert to a decided success.

----The ladies of the Second Presbyterian Church will give a hot dinner and supper on Thursday noon and evening. To know these ladies is to know that the banquet they will prepare will be above all criticism, and as the proceeds are to be in aid of the church, there should be nothing less than a crowd of its friends present. Church corner of Penn and Seventh streets. See advertisement.

----A hearing was had yesterday afternoon before the Acting Mayor, in the case of Martin Mullen, Mary Mullen, Mary Dugan, Michael Healy and Michael Mullen, charged by Detective Furlong with conspiracy to defraud the Pennsylvania Railroad. Wm. Reardon, Esq., appeared for the defendants, and Mr. Dalzell for the company. All the parties were held for trial at Court. Mrs. Dugan and Martin Mullen furnished bail, but the others were committed to prison.

PERSONAL.

----Ex-Sheriff Magill is lying dangerously ill at his residence, East End.

----Hon. Carl Schurz passed through the city yesterday on his way for the West.

----Dr. Kerr, of Select Council, was yesterday elected Chairman of the Railroad Committee.

----W. S. Pier appears on Friday evening before the Teachers' Institute in the capacity of a lecturer on "Shakes-pier."

----Mr. John Harper, of the Bank of Pittsburgh, was yesterday unanimously reelected President of the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

----Col. A. A. Mechling, formerly of this city, brother of Mr. W. H. Mechling and cousin of Maj. Wm. M. Hartzell, Mayor's clerk, dropped dead yesterday at Yankton, Dakota, from the effect of heart disease. Deceased was Manager of the Sioux City & Yankton Railroad. He was about fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and grown up son and daughter.

Mardon Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda for Biscuits Baking.

WEST. PENN. HOSPITAL.

Contributors' Annual Meeting Yesterday.

Interesting Yearly Reports of the Officers and Board of Managers—Needs of the Institution—Its Over-crowded Condition—Finances and Statistics—Election of Officers.

A visit to the Dixmont Insane Asylum, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, about eight miles from the city, is a pleasure not to be soon forgotten. It is, as is well known, a department of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, an eleemosynary institution that ranks among the best and most beneficent in the land. The other department is what is familiarly known as the West. Penn. Hospital, in the Twelfth ward of this city. The annual meeting of the contributors to the institution was held yesterday afternoon, at Dixmont. The charter requires a yearly report from the Board of Managers, and it was for the purpose of submitting it, together with the reports of other officers, and transacting such additional business as needed attention, that the meeting was held. The contributors, not a numerous body by any means, and the most of them accompanied by ladies, left Allegheny city about noon and arrived at their destination in time to partake of one of the famous dinners for which these annual meetings are celebrated. After dinner they adjourned to the chapel, where the meeting was organized by calling Mr. C. W. Batchelor to the chair, and choosing Mr. Joseph Albree Secretary. To one unfamiliar with and unaccustomed to the management of this institution, it seems sort of odd to apply a word which possesses so much religious significance as "chapel" to an apartment that looks more like a concert room or theatre. It has a stage fitted with scenery and all the theatrical paraphernalia necessary for a place where dramatic representations are only periodical, for it must be understood that light comedy amusement is forbidden to the inmates as often as possible, and with very satisfactory and gratifying results, too. The room is devoted to purposes both religious and secular, and in the latter respect, as well as the former, the end certainly justifies the means.

THE MANAGERS' REPORT.

After the preliminary organization the annual report of the Board of Managers was read by President Harper. From it we cull the following extracts: "On the 1st of December, 1874, there were 512 patients in this department of the institution; since that time 170 have been admitted, making the total number under treatment for ten months, 682; of these 191 have been discharged or died, and there remained in the Hospital on the 30th of September, 1875, 491. The average number under treatment during the ten months was 477; the highest number 514; and the lowest 460. Of th[illegible] discharged, 64 were restored; 46 [illegible]proved; 43 were unimp[illegible] died. At the time [illegible] Hospital contains [illegible]overed; and 33 [illegible]be remembered [illegible]e I write, the 400, and [illegible]501 patients. It will [illegible]ed that it was constructed for [illegible]t now contains about 100 more [illegible] was originally intended to accommodate. Four-fifths of these patients have been committed by the public authorities of the twenty-three counties of the Western Judicial District; or, in other words, the entire available capacity of the institution is now, and has been for several years, fully occupied by the indigent poor of this district. The doors of the institution have at all times been freely opened to this class, who have had the preference over private patients, although we were well aware that the latter class would have been able to pay the full cost of maintenance, and, of course, would have been more remunerative to the Institution.

THE INSANE POOR.

"Inasmuch as the Commonwealth placed in our hands most of the funds with which to erect our building for the purpose of receiving and treating the insane poor, we have regarded the obligation resting upon us to provide accommodations for that class of helpless persons, as one from which we could not well escape, so long as the Legislature annually contributed from the Treasuries of the State assistance toward their support. It is but strict justice to the institution that the fact should be borne in mind that "State patients" have at all times been admitted to the Hospital, notwithstanding its over-crowded condition; and that, too, when the loss of the State appropriation at the close of the last session of the Legislature might have prompted a change in the rule hitherto observed.

LOSS OF THE APPROPRIATION.

"Believing, however, that the loss of that appropriation was more the result of an accident than from any intention on the part of the Legislature to deprive the institution of its means of subsistence; and knowing that Pennsylvania, with maternal solicitude, has always taken care of her wards, and that justice would be done to all institutions that act in accordance with this sentiment, we have gone forward as indicated above, resting in full confidence that a generous relations to the authorities having charge of the poor in this district. I need not say that the Board of Managers were placed in great embarrassment at the discovery, when the last session closed, that the bill appropriating $4,500 to the Institution, which had passed both Houses, could not be found after the most diligent search. The Governor, though annoyed at the carelessness which occasioned the loss, could do nothing to aid us."

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

In speaking of the repairs and improvements made to the Hospital building the report says that they have been conducted quite economically, and could not have been longer delayed without injurious consequences to both the patients and the establishment. The improvements are referred to in detail but the particulars are not of sufficient general interest to warrant their introduction here.

"In addition to the appropriation for the current fiscal year, which we should have received at the hands of the last Legislature, we ask your aid to procure from the next Legislature, only a similar sum, or another for the year commencing July, 1876, and terminating July, 1877, covering the sum of $44,000, viz: For salaries of officers and wages of employes, $30,000; for general improvement, grounds, etc., $9,000; for new engine and pump for water works, $4,000. In making this application no more is asked for than is actually needed to carry on the institution with success, and the promotion of the greatest good to those entrusted to its care.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

"The continued confidence and approbation which the Board of Managers have in and for the Superintendent, Dr. J. A. Reed, is well known to you. It is to his skill, executive ability, and general and minute oversight that the Hospital owes its success. With heartfelt satisfaction I endorse the reference which the Executive Committee has made to Mrs. Dr. Reed, and her excellent influence over the female department of the institution. I take occasion to express the thanks of the managers not only to Dr. Reed, but also to his assistants, Drs. Hengst and McNeil, and to all the other officers and employes whose faithful and meritorious services justly entitle them to this acknowledgment.

"Since the Treasurer's accounts were closed for the fiscal year, he has received from William Morrison, Esq., a bond of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company of one thousand dollars, which constitutes that gentleman a Life Manager. The Treasurer also received since the closing of his accounts, a benefaction from Frank S. Bissell, Esq., of six hundred dollars, which, added to previous contributions, makes an aggregate of one thousand dollars, and constitutes that gentleman a Life Manager. These benefactions were to aid in paying off the debt incurred for land purchases at Dixmont. It is very gratifying to us to be able to make these acknowledgments, as they are evidences of the deep interest which is felt by our best citizens in the institution and its management."

WEST. PENN. HOSPITAL.

On the 1st of December, 1874, there were 81 patients in this department; 441 have been since admitted, making 522 under treatment. Of these 397 were discharged cured, and 52 died; and on the 30th of September, 1875, there remained under treatment. Of the whole number in the Hospital December 1st, 1874, and admitted during the ten months ending October 1st, 1875, 437 were charity patients.

The receipts of this department were enlarged by an accumulated rental, amounting to $16,000, received from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, according to agreement, since 1871; which money was all required to liquidate the sums borrowed from banks to meet the deficiencies of income, as well as various other outlays for necessities, as authorized and approved by the Executive Committee. The Hospital building is now in thorough repair and complete working order for its intended purposes. Every ward has been handsomely renovated and improved, and kept in a creditable condition. Indeed the care and comfort of the patients is manifestly attended to throughout the establishment. A new reading room, well supplied with good books, magazines and newspapers, adds to the gratification of the inmates. A valuable gift of books is among the acknowledgments. It becomes a pleasing duty on my part to present the thanks of the Managers of this institution to the Medical Staff, whose professional skill and assiduous labors so well deserve the highest praise. Let it be borne in mind that their attendance is entirely without compensation, and that so large a part of their time, which is an equivalent to money, is given to the cause of humanity."

The report was received and filed, and, on motion, the reading of the remaining reports was dispensed with.

FINANCIAL.

The report of Mr. John A. Harper, Treasurer, shows that the receipts during the year were $100,963.71. Expenditures, $98,-172.74. Balance on hand, $2,790.97.

The Executive Committee report that at the close of the fiscal year they find the Hospital in debt over $7,000, and the expenses for at least three months before State aid can be obtained to be provided for. These expenses amount to about $10,500 per month.

The receipts in behalf of the Twelfth ward Hospital were $40,503 10. Expenditures, $38,831.63. Balance in treasury, $1,-671.47.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The report of Dr. Joseph A. Reed, Physician and Superintendent, is quite lengthy and covers a period of ten months, ending October 1st, 1875. He says that during that time [illegible] were admitted; [illegible] discharged cured, [illegible] died, [illegible] improved, [illegible] unimproved, [illegible] remaining under treatment. Of these 942 have been restored, and 697 have been more or less improved in their condition. Of the whole number, 1,462 had been insane before admission for periods less than six months, and 1,519 had been insane for periods varying from six months to thirty years. Allegheny county, on account of its dense population and proximity to the institution, has been more largely represented than any other of the twenty-three counties in the district. The Department for the Insane opened in 1856 with the meagre number of twenty-three patients, and we close the year 1875, having had six hundred and eighty-two under treatment during that period. Of the number discharged during the year (ten months), 64 were restored, 46 were improved, 43 were unimproved, and 38 died. Of those admitted, 99, or more than one-half, were from twenty to forty years of age, while the remaining 71 were from ten to twenty and from forty to eighty years old. These figures imply that the more active, busy period of life, predisposes to attacks of insanity; and, that if youth and old age are attended by infirmities and diseases, to which middle life is not so liable, a greater exemption from mental diseases is enjoyed; and that after fifty years, the chances of going down into "the valley" with an unclouded intellect are greatly increased.

Many of life contributed ninety-four to our numbers during the year, while single life-furnished but sixty-nine, widows were represented by only five, and widowers by two. The birth-places of one hundred and five were in Pennsylvania, of fourteen in other of the United States, while twenty-three were born in Ireland, fifteen in Germany, three in England and ten in other foreign countries.

MENTAL CHARACTER.

"Of those remaining in the Hospital October 1st, 1875, three hundred and [illegible] have been under our [illegible]ospital One[illegible] from one [illegible] and fifty-two hundred [illegible]are for periods varying [illegible] twenty years, and one [illegible] and thirty-nine for periods less [illegible] one year; four hundred and twenty-one are considered incurable, and among these as curable; forty are homicidal, twenty-four are epileptic, twenty-five are suicidal, and seven are victims of fatal forms of lung disease."

AMUSEMENTS.

Among the persons to whom Dr. Reed returns thanks for musical and dramatic entertainments are J. L. Toole, V. E. Beamer, Mr. Owen, W. H. Crompton, J. A. Ellsler, Mrs. Frank Frayne, F. Muller and Miss Maud Atkinson.

The report of Drs. C. B. King, F. Le Moyne, James McCann and J. B. Murdock, of the surgical staff, and Drs. W. H. Daly, W. Snively, Wm. J. Asdale and T. C. Rhodes, of the medical staff, give in detail the operations performed, and the diseases treated during the year. Of the 441 admitted, 307 were discharged, fifty-two died, and seventy-three remains under treatment.

In addition to the above reports there were others, but the matters of most interest are given in the preceding.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

When the reading of the President's report had been finished, an election was held for officers to fill vacancies in the Board of Managers. The following gentlemen were chosen for three years. Messrs. Wm. M. Darlington, Richard Edwards, Wm. A. Herron, J. T. Kincaid, P. H. Miller, W. W. Wallace and Wm. F. Townsend. The meeting then adjourned.

The Board of Managers subsequently convened, and Mr. John Harper was by acclamation re-elected President of it, and John Holmes and Isaac Jones Vice Presidents, and Mr. John A. Harper Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Jones moved that the life membership fee be increased to the sum of $5,000.

Dr. Reed stated that some time ago he was instructed to prepare new rules for the government of the Hospital and incorporate in them one permitting any person contributing $5,000 to have a free patient in the insane department, and a contributor of $1,000 a free patient in the Twelfth Ward Hospital. He said that he had not yet touched pen to paper in preparation of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Loomis the matter was referred to the Executive Committee to report at a future day.

President Harper announced the following committee for the current year:

Executive Committee, Insane Department—Messrs. Isaac Jones, R. C. Loomis, John Moorhead, Frank S. Bissell, R. Miller, Jr., P. H. Miller.

Executive Committee, City Hospital—Messrs. Joseph Albree, Isaac Jones, Wilson Miller, J. K. Moorhead, Wm. M'Creery, Alexander Nimick, Wm. P. Wyman, Ormsby Phillips, John H. Shoenberger, Alex. Speer.

The Board then adjourned, and the contributors, after making an interesting tour through the building and inspecting all the wards, returned home on the four o'clock train.

MEDICAL SOCIETY ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the Allegheny Medical Society was held in the University yesterday. The following officers were elected: President, Thos. W. Shaw; Vice President, Jas. H. Snodgrass; Recording Secretary, W. N. Daly; Assistant Recording Secretary, W. S. Foster; Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Benham; Treasurer, N. McDonald; Censor, Jas. McCann.

The following delegates were elected to the American Medical Association: Doctors Benham, E. S. Riggs, McDonald, Pollock, Shaw, Thomas, Snodgrass, McCann, C. B. King, Coffey, Jones, Gallaher, Bruce, Mowry.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania: Doctors Mowry, Bruce, Brewster, Pollock, Shaw, Benham, Batten, Dahauser, Snodgrass, Hamilton, Daly, Wood, E. S. Riggs, McCann, Gilmore, Todd, McDonald, Gallaher, Thomas, Wightman, C. B. King, Murdoch, LeMoyne, Jas. King, Mabon, Estep, W. S. Foster.

Rev. Dr. William Speer.

We take pleasure in republishing from the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* of a late date, the following testimonial from the pen of the Rev. A. T. McGill, a professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary, to the reputation, ability and valuable labors of our former townsman and acquaintance, the Rev. William Speer:

The retirement of this brother from an important and conspicuous post of duty, in the prime of his working years and the vigor of his usefulness, is a matter more than ordinary significance. It is not my object to say, at present, all it signifies, to my own mind.

Although, in this opinion, I may differ from Dr. Speer himself, (a moot question relating to the internal policy of the Church) I must add the testimony of a long and intimate acquaintance with him personally, and his excellent judgment, in other particulars of this great service, and his faithful devotion to its arduous work, are above all praise of mine. How he could, with want of robust health, perform so much of labor, year after year, for years ago, was attributed among *three* men, in the Old-school Board of Education alone, is a marvel. That one book, "God's Rule for Christian Giving," with its rich, and exhaustive, and cogent argument for a divine ordinance, which is at the root of all Christian enterprise, must be a monument for him, and a boon for us, that will make his Secretaryship an era in the history of beneficence and worship.

It is a peculiar gratification to know that the author of such a work does not relinquish his pen, or withdraw his life from the public service, by resigning the toilsome labor of the Board. He proposes only a transfer of his best endeavors to another work, for which he is better fitted, and indeed pre-eminently fitted. His early choice of the missionary field in China; his complete education for such a field, combining the accomplished physician with the devoted minister of the gospel; his fond and persistent studies in this department of Christian effort; his acknowledged excellence as a writer on that grand subject, the Chinese Empire, in every thing pertaining to it as a power in the world, and a domain of special interest in history, language, religion, customs and commerce—an excellence which the late distinguished statesman, William H. Seward, after traversing the globe for himself, declared was the very best, in its breadth, and accuracy, and fulness, for a guide—all these point him out as a man whom God has fitted, more than any other man of his generation, for precisely this one work, to which he turns himself now, the link between China and the United States.

The importance of this object, at this moment, cannot be over-estimated. Patriotism, philanthropy, religion, civilization and economy, are all most deeply interested now in the best methods of introducing to this Republic the hordes which will come, and must come, from Asia to America.

Dr. Speer needs to have his observations renewed and extended, and made more intimate, by travel and residence in China for a little while, at the beginning of his work. And it would be unfair to leave him to attempt this on his own charges, even if that were practicable for him, especially in view of the fact that his benevolent scheme is so missionary in its aspects, and yet does not propose to be at all a permanent charge on the liberality of others. For the little help required to start it fairly, there is no enterprise on earth which promises an equal return, and that quickly, of rich results, both to the Church and the country, that can be calculated on as certain, if his health and life are spared by the Master he serves.

ALEXANDER T. McGILL.

We are in receipt from Charles H. Garber, of the Pittsburgh Opera House, of an enlarged photograph, representing the old Market and Court House that was taken down in 1852, and replaced by the structure that occupies the present site. We would just state that Mr. Garber is sole agent for this picture. Persons wishing to procure them will do well by calling early.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. Circuit Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

H. H. Null, bankrupt. Argument was had on a motion for an injunction against Jesse Fries. Decision reserved.

McMahon & Rundels, bankrupts. Register Harper directed to make distribution of fund arising from the sale of certain real estate.

Francis Frondle, bankrupt. A composition meeting of creditors was ordered for the 8th prox.

Rogers & Burchfield, bankrupts. Petition of the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, and others, for an order allowing them to accept proposition of John Mervy & Co., without prejudice to petitioners' rights or creditors of said bankrupts, and to prove their claims in full against said bankrupts, and receive dividends, &c., irrespective of the amount received by petitioners from said John Mervy & Co., provided that petitioners shall not receive more than the whole amount of the indebtedness to them owing. Petition granted. A similar petition of the Tradesmen's National Bank was also presented and granted.

Daniel W. Carus, alleged bankrupt, Allegheny. A composition meeting of creditors was ordered for the 2d prox. before Register Harper.

E. F. Wilber & Co. et al. vs. Pittston & Elmira Coal Co. Same vs. Morris Run Coal Co. It appearing that the statuory number and amount of creditors have not petitioned for adjudication of said debtors, the petitions were dismissed and proceedings discontinued.

Harvey McGregor, of Allegheny City, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Usual order made, referring it to Register Shafer for examination.

D. W. Evans, of the city of Pittsburgh, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Usual order made, referring to Register Harper for examination.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

Robt. Robb vs. Mrs. Sampson, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $75.

C. J. Fell & Bro. vs. Koerner & Bro., previously reported. The jury failed to agree and were discharged.

Cornelius Collins' executor of Dorcas Collins, deceased vs. David Collins. Verdict for defendant.

James P. Willock vs. W. W. Thompson. Verdict for defendant.

James H. Porte vs. Emanuel Derby. On [illegible] and she handled it in that earnest, intelligent and admirable manner for which she is justly famed.

Annie Fillinger vs. P[illegible] trial.

Samuel F[illegible]e. Howley. On Co. M[illegible]

[illegible] Duncan vs. E. J. Waring & [illegible]otion and reasons for a new trial *ex parte* plaintiff.

Trial List for To-day.

125. Berwald et al. vs. The Fame Insurance Company.
126. Same vs. Same.
129. Lacey vs. Adler & Rosenberg.
131. Peterson Bros. vs. Finney.
136. Kinney, administrator vs. Henry.
138. First National Bank vs. Heath.
146. Williams, assignee, vs. Neel et al.
164. Beecher vs. McCloskey.
186. Peoples' Fire Insurance Company vs. Wilbert.
229. Guiser vs. Glasgow et al.
230. Same vs. Haslett et al.
2. Loughray & Colls vs. Duff.
198. Hines et al. vs. Davis.
22. Neeley, administrator vs. Allegheny Insurance Company.
28. Same vs. Same.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.*)

Samuel Wallace vs. James G. Murray; Dunlevy McKeown, by his guardian Wm. McKeown vs. same defendant; and Mary McKeown, by same vs. same. The cases have been granted to respondents to file an answer to the application for a rule.

SUIT for $5,000 damages for the loss of three fingers was commenced in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, by John Carr against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company. The loss of the fingers was occasioned by a collision between a dirt train (on which plaintiff was acting) and a freight train on the 7th of last July.

PETER NAGLE yesterday commenced suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 against the Pan Handle Railroad Company to recover $16,000 damages for the killing of his son, Jacob Nagle, at Graff, Wood & Co.'s iron mill, on November 4th. It will be remembered that the boy was attempting to cross from one portion of the mill to another, when he was knocked down by a car of coal that was being backed on the track between the two buildings. It is claimed no warning was given of the approach of the engine, and that it was running at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour.

A BILL in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday by the Commissioners of Brownsville and Washington avenues, asking for a mandamus to compel Controller Snodgrass to countersign $20,000 worth of bonds for the completion of Brownsville avenue. About the 1st of August the Mayor signed $50,000 worth of bonds for the purpose indicated, on estimates made by the City Engineer. The Controller countersigned and delivered some $30,000 worth of these bonds, but now refuses to countersign the other bonds for $20,000. The bill sets forth the course of improvement the street has undergone, the approval by the Mayor of the bonds, and represents that if the thoroughfare is not completed, no assessments can be made, and the general public will have to bear the expense.

BLED TO DEATH.

A Fatal Accident or a Terrible Punishment—A Man Cuts an Artery by Breaking a Window Either Accidentally or for the Purpose of Burglary.

Following fast upon the two sensations that had already engaged attention during the week, another one came to light yesterday morning. About three o'clock, or three o'clock A. M., George Driggs, who boards at Mr. Devinney's, No. 311 Penn avenue, heard a noise as if glass was being broken. Going to the window he heard what he thought was two or more persons in conversation, and some one saying, "Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" He aroused Mr. Wm. Schoyer, who boarded in the same house, and the two going out found in the yard of C. W. Robb, Esq., No 315 Penn avenue, a man leaning up against the wall breathing with great difficulty and bleeding profusely. They immediately started in search of a policeman, but when they returned with Officer Shaffer the man was dead. It was then discovered that a small window leading into the cellar was broken, that there was blood on the glass, and that an artery in the left arm of the deceased had been severed, causing his death.

The body was removed to the Central Station, where the body was identified as that of John Campbell, a former resident of the South Side.

Coroner McCallin was notified yesterday and held an inquest. The facts developed were that the deceased had been in a saloon on Penn avenue, until nearly three o'clock, and that when he left, considerably under the influence of liquor, he borrowed a cent to pay his fare across the Birmingham bridge saying that he intended to work the next day. Whether he wandered into the yard in an intoxicated condition, not knowing what he was doing, and fell against the window, or whether he was attempting to gain an entrance to the house, will likely never be known, though it is more charitable to consider that the former was the case.

Campbell leaves a wife and a number of children, but had not resided with them for some time, he not having [illegible] since he left homes regular place of [illegible]ion. He was about fifty years of age.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Othello is said to be Mr. McCullough's finest impersonation. His enactment of that character last night was certainly surpassingly fine, and even to a more than usually critical mind susceptible of but few minor additions that would have made it more acceptable or satisfactory. In all the strongest and most striking and important features Mr. McCullough's representation was that which has the greatest effect, and makes the deepest impression. Into the mouth of *Othello* are put expressions that for sublimity, depth and range of thought are incomparable. The lines were read with a passion and strength of feeling so natural and vivid that one was forced to forget, even though unwillingly, that Mr. McCullough was only acting a part. He was so real, so earnest, that unconsciously his auditors followed and entered with him into the spirit of his *role*. His fine physique and splendid orotund voice completed the impersonation. The character of *Iago*, "honest *Iago*," as *Othello* calls him, is but little less important than the principal one, and at the hands of Mr. Gotthold it found an interpreter capable of doing it full and complete justice, and making apparent in the most dramatically effective way all the villainy and treachery of *Iago's* inhuman nature. At the close of the act preceding the last—the one which witnesses the death of *Roderigo*—Mr. Gotthold was summoned before the curtain. The support rendered by the leading members of the company was very good. Miss Fletcher sustained the part of *Desdemona* with much credit to herself. This lady is one of the most conscientious of actresses and it is very rarely that her performances are unsatisfactory. Mr. Owen's *Roderigo* and Mr. Waverly's *Cassio* were faithful personations. Mrs. Baker's *Emilia* was applauded more than once, though the applause would have been more worthily won had she been more careful of her elocution. Mr. Dean made a most acceptable *Brabantio*. The same can be said of Mr. Ellis' *Duke of Venice*.

"Richelieu" will be produced this evening.

Mrs. Livermore's Lecture.

The audience that greeted Mrs. Livermore last evening was considerably larger than any that has been present to hear any of the regular course lectures this winter. It is doubtful, indeed if even Theodore Tilton had a larger, and certainly he had not a better [illegible]

The subject of the talk[illegible] audience course last eve[illegible]ened lady's disWomen [illegible]ning, was "Superfluous [illegible]," and she handled it in that earnest, intelligent and admirable manner for which she is justly famed.

She first inquired if there were superfluous women. This in the sense that there is a preponderance of women over men in point of numbers, she answered most conclusively in the affirmative. She found from the statistics of this country that in 1860 there were 20 per cent more women than men, and in 1870 there were 33 per cent more. The records of other countries show even a greater per cent. of difference, some of the European countries having as high as 35 per cent of a surplus of women.

She next undertook to show why the difference existed, and attributed it to wars, to pestilence, and to drunkenness. The eargerness with which the pursuit of wealth is followed, also serve to deplete the ranks of men; the daring recklessness characteristic of them in that respect, being aptly illustrated by the statement of a close observer of humanity that if a large cannon were to be fitted up to fire men from, of whom one out of every 100 would come out alive and a millionaire, the gun would be in constant use, every man being confident that he was to be the lucky ten thousandth.

Since it is evident that there are more women than men, the lecturer went on to seek the reason why they are called "superfluous." She found that to all unmarried women the degrading epithet is applied. There is a tremendous pressure brought to bear by society to force women into marriage. This the girls recognize, and are on that account often driven to say yes when they should say no—to accept a man whom their reason and their intuitions would otherwise lead them to reject. And yet notwithstanding this fact, the lecturer asserted that women are not plastic things, to be molded into any form that is desired. The evidence of this is to be found in the records of the divorce courts, in the annals of crime, and in the living death that hundreds are compelled to endure. And although women are open to obloquy if not married, they are by no means allowed a husband, or if one dares to do it she must do it so adroitly that even the man she is seeking will be deceived into believing that it is he who is hunting her.

Logically the next question that arose was: What were to be done with these superfluous women? The speaker referred to Mr. Gregg's plan of solution, which was emigration, and earnestly inquired, to where women could emigrate, or what good emigration could do when it would only give a temporary solution of the problem. She also denied Mr. Gregg's statement that superfluous women did not exist in past centuries. She insisted that ever since wine and drunkenness were known, women have outnumbered men. It was on account of the preponderance of women that the Roman Catholic Church established convents and vows of celibacy. Celibacy was a part of the religion of the past. To such an extent was this carried that fully one-half of the high born women of the ages of chivalry were celibates. They were satisfied to put their time idling over lace, making illuminated manuscripts, &c., varying the occupation with certain set religious exercises, satisfied that the only object in life was death.

But the unmarried women of to-day are not so easily satisfied. They realize that life means something more. The lecturer spoke in eulogistic terms of the many unmarried women who devote their lives to supporting and educating children, and assisted there were hundreds of such in the land who uncomplainingly followed the path of a stern duty more deserving of honor than were Grant and Sherman; and yet no one ever hears them spoken of in any than a derisive manner.

Notwithstanding the superfluity of women, the departments that are open to them are so few that they are continually crowded. This, she declared, was the true reason why women's wages are so low. For instance, in the department of teaching the complaint is often raised that women are not adequately paid. The excessive competition is the true reason why they are not—it is not that men wish to do them wrong. Man realizes that woman is his best friend, as woman realizes that man is her best friend. The department of needle work is also overcrowded, the lecturer that in Boston the lady mentioned that many women receive only thirty-three cents per day for fourteen or fifteen hours work.

The lecturer then approached the subject of the alarming and increasing prevalence of the social evil. She said the cause of this was the insufficient wages paid women. Where one woman through grossness and sensuality descends to prostitution, hundreds are driven to it by dire want. She gave it as an established fact that the number of prostitutes in a city always bears a numerical relation to the wages paid women. She related an affecting incident that came under her observation as directress of a Magdalen hospital, of the different manner in which fallen women are treated by Protestant institutions for their good, and Catholic institutions, and incidentally, although stating herself to be a firm Protestant, paid a glowing and well-deserved tribute to the Catholic women who have taken upon themselves the vows of celibacy, and devoted themselves to the work of doing good. Returning to the social evil question, the speaker declared that the trouble is that there are not enough employments open to women, and earnestly advocated the establishment of schools of design and technical schools, wherein women can be educated to perform the work for which they are so peculiarly fitted She related why it is we are compelled to import all our best calicoes, and numerous other things of that nature from Europe, and stated that nearly all the work of designing there was done by women. She looked forward with great hope to the Centennial, believing that it would open the eyes of the country to the needs of the nation, and give a solution of the vexed question of what shall the superfluous women do?

The lady's lecture was embellished throughout with many fitting and often affecting illustrations. Her logic was perfect and unanswerable, her diction pure, and her delivery without a fault, while her evident earnestness and sincerity gave it additional charm.

The Charity Concert.

The Charity Concert takes place at Library Hall to-morrow evening. The sale of seats has been unusually large, and the prospects are good for a big audience. Among the performers is Miss Julia Rive, a young American pianiste, of whom the Vienna *Free Press*, in speaking of her *debut* at Leipsic, says: "Outstanding her extreme youth, coming from a country where she could not have the advantages of good models, and being here only a short twelve months, her individuality and conception, as evidenced in both the Beethoven and Schumann compositions, are very remarkable, if not phenomenal. The effect of her performance of the "Rhapsodie," was electrical. The unexpected example of a virtuoso, displayed by Miss